...gh the vote was yeas, 6; nays, 7, as ...roll, Conley, Herting, Johnson, Lonergan, ...e, Clough, Guenther, Holden, Jones, ...rdick.
...was made to correct this vote, but a ...djourn until Thursday was carried, ...ng out a request of Commissioner ...the vote be reread.

MARRIAGES.

...ARCELLUS—In this city, Feb. 1, by the Rev. ...Mr. Clarence M. King and Miss Hattie ... N. Y., papers please notice.

DEATHS.

...In this city, Jan. 31, of pneumonia, Frances ...ister of the late late James S. Hancox, aged ...
...m residence No. 169 South Sangamon-st., ...1:30 a. m. Cars to Rose Hill.
...—At Kalamazoo, Mich., of pneumonia, ...othy Eastman, Jr., aged 26 years, formerly ...lle, Ottawa Co., Mich. ...Rapids and Grand Haven (Mich.) papers ...
...William Burke, infant son of Michael and ...m residence of parents, No. 76 Oak-st., to ...
...L—In this city, Jan. 31, Gracie, daughter of ...E. Becknell. ...esday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are ...
...this city, Feb. 1, at the residence of Mrs. ...Holden, No. 262 Warren-av., Mrs. Irany M. ...76 years. ...ednesday, at 2:30 o'clock. ...(Mass.) and Burlington (Ia.) papers please ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...owards of Thirty Years
...SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, ...sentery and diarrhea, whether arising from ...other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

...l Purposes of a Family Liniment,
...SEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable; ...relief will follow its use in all cases of ...stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, ...s, and bruises. For internal and external use.

...n Often Look Pale and Sick
...her cause than having worms in the stomach. ...VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms ...ry to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and ...l coloring or other injurious ingredients usually ...worm preparations. Sold by all druggists, ...ox.

LITHOGRAPH.

...to Make but Heavy to Carry,"
OR
...AND BEARS IN THE LARD MARKET,
...CRAYON LITHOGRAPH, 16x22,
...been in such great demand the last few days, ...ad, at 25 cts each, of UNION LITH. CO.,
...SHERWOOD, Proprietor,
...3 Clark-st., Arcade Court, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

...GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.
...UCTION SALE OF ...RY GOODS.
...r Tuesday's Sale, Feb. 2, at 9½ o'clock. ...nd Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, ...Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, ...e; Table Damask, Towels, Crash, &c.; Oil ...Bing, &c. Harnesses, Whips, &c.; full line ...Carpets; also, Cottage and Rag Carpets—a ...f desirable patterns. Sale of Carpets at 11 ...
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...UR AUCTION SALE OF ...OTS & SHOES
...or Wednesday, Feb. 3,
...a very attractive one, as we shall ...FINE LINE OF GOODS FOR ...G SALES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...LISON, POMEROY & CO.
...NKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION.
...HANT TAILOR'S STOCK.
...kties, Clothing, and Store Fixtures.
...Y MORNING, FEB. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT OUR STORES,
...84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.
...of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Assignee, ...a large and well-assorted stock of seasonable ...isting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Mel...s, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Linings, &c. ...tore Fixtures of Store 75 Dearborn-st., Coun..., &c., &c., and an invoice of ...oz. Black and Colored Silk Neckties. ...ock of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.
...ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

...ar Weekly Sale. AT AUCTION, ...SEHOLD FURNITURE,
...y Morning, Feb. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, ...econd-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-...ure, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Office ...irs, Carpets, Stoves, and a large stock of Gen...andise, Buggy Harness, etc., etc. ...POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...By HODGES & CO. 638 West Lake-st.
...rge and Attractive Sale of ...SEHOLD GOODS,
...N TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 2 p. m.,
...of Velvet, Brussels E. B. and Tapestry Brussels ...Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor Suits, Fine ...Chamber suits, Wardrobes, Lounges, Be...steads, Washstands, Tables, Fine Bedding, ...ses, Feather Pillows, Springs; also, Crock..., Cutlery, &c., &c.; Parlor and first-class ...es and Kitchen Utensils. Sale positive and ...rve. Owner going abroad.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 638 West Lake-st.
...o, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at ...

...RSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m., ...AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
...8 WEST MONROE-ST.,
...ween Green and Peoria, we shall sell ...tire Contents of the 3-story Brick, ...oms completely furnished, consisting of one ...Piano (Rosewood), Brussels and Ingrain Car..., Parlor, Dining, Sitting, and Chamber Furni..., Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., &c. ...Laundry Utensils. Look out for bargains. ...and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 638 West Lake-st.

...M. A. BUTTERS & CO., ...SROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
...SDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock, ...CKAGES GLASS, ...SKS WHITE GRANITE WARE, ...RLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, ...LD GOODS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. ...N, BUGGIES, AND HARNESS, AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
...URSDAY, Feb. 4, at 9½ o'clock, TRADE SALE.
...RY GOODS, ...USTOM-MADE CLOTHING, ...CASSIMERES, AND FLANNELS, ...TS and SHOES, AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

...y LEONARD & CO., ...on-st., (opposite McVicker's Theatre).
...ND OPENING SALE ...T NEW STORE.
...V AND SECOND-HAND ...RNITURE,
...Y, Feb. 2, at 9:30, at 81 Madison-st., Parlor, ...d Dining-room Furniture. A variety of Sec...rniture, Carpets, etc., etc., will be sold at the ...der chattle mortgage.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

...VELL, WILLIAMS & CO., 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
...DAY, at 9½ o'clock AN IM... MENSE STOCK of ...re and Household Goods,
...a great variety of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top ...Chamber Sets, Tables, Lounges, Sofas, ...Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, and General ...The goods must be sold, and purchasers ...d bargains at this sale.
...ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

...P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st.,
...SES BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION,
...AY MORNING, Feb. 2, at 9 o'clock.
...OODS AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION
...DAY MORNING, Feb. 3, 9½ o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1875. NUMBER 165.

DRY GOODS.

MANDEL BROS.
63 and 65 Washington-st.

Great Clearing Sale

Will be continued during this month. Ladies should avail themselves of this

Great Opportunity!

Having marked down the entire stock, which must be sold

Regardless of Cost,

PRIOR TO REMOVAL.

DIAMONDS.

WE HAVE SOME
BARGAINS
IN
DIAMOND
EAR-RINGS,
FINGER-RINGS, STUDS, &c.
GILES,
BRO. & CO.,
266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TAX SALE
CERTIFICATES.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2½ per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

IRON WORKS.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON, Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt.
Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.
Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water or Gas, all sizes.
FIRE HYDRANTS,
Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single,
Castings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas Works.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY

LOANS small or large sums, in Gold or Currency, on improved inside property.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary,
7 Union Building.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 Pr Cent

DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during January and February, 1875.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
Importing Tailors, Chicago, Ill.
[ESTABLISHED 1854.]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
The Riverside Hotel.

The CAPACIOUS and ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOTEL at RIVERSIDE, Cook County, Illinois (including furniture and all the necessary appliances complete), is offered for sale for a few days only, at a bargain. Apply on the premises. By order of Executive Board,
G. M. KIMBARK, Sec.

FOR SALE.
Certificate of the Village of Jefferson,
Held by the Treasurer for sales in 1874; can be redeemed prior to Feb. 15, 1875, without extra penalty, after said date a premium will be added.
R. T. RACE, Treasurer.

OPTICAL GOODS.
A large line of choice Microscopic Objects in cases or for selection at less than cost price. Also some very fine instruments.
BANKRUPT STOCK.
82 STATE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1875.
The firm of Allen & Bartlett is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. James Allen retires from the firm, having disposed of his entire interest to Murray A. Bartlett.
JAMES ALLEN.
MURRAY A. BARTLETT.
The business will be continued by the remaining partner, Murray A. Bartlett, at 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st., as heretofore, who will collect all the assets and pay all liabilities of the firm of Allen & Bartlett.
MURRAY A. BARTLETT.
James Allen, of the late firm of Allen & Bartlett, will continue the business of Building and Contracting, and, until my new mill is completed, can be found at Room 8, No. 123 Dearborn-st.
JAMES ALLEN.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co., Coal Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Ad Reisig retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Brackebush, Dickson & Co., who will collect all assets and assume all liabilities of A. C. Brackebush & Co.
A. C. BRACKEBUSH,
JOHN DICKSON,
ROBERT DICKSON,
THOS. C. DICKSON,
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1875. JOSEPH C. DICKSON.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between A. T. Gillett and A. C. Titus, under the firm name of Gillett, Titus & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. T. Gillett will collect all outstanding debts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.
A. T. GILLETT,
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1875. A. C. TITUS.

SCAN. MAG.

Tilton's Case Against Beecher Remorselessly Prosecuted.

Continuation of the Plaintiff's Testimony.

Story of the Interview to Establish Little Ralph's Parentage.

Tilton's Connection with the Woodhull Explained.

He Sought to Prevent an Exposure of Beecher's Guilt.

Mrs. Hooker's Threat of Invading Beecher's Pulpit.

Tracy's Pledge Not to Act as Beecher's Counsel.

Scenes in the Court-Room---Appearance of the Parties Concerned.

Tilton's Manner of Giving Testimony Too Vehement and Passionate.

Expression of Intense Passions and Emotions.

COURT-ROOM SCENES.

DEPICTED BY DR. SYNTAX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—If the evidence of Tilton yesterday was terrible mental laceration for Beecher, that of to-day must have been a still more exquisite pang. The threshold only of Tilton's story was crossed yesterday, and to-day the world was shown from chamber to chamber in his house of horrors. An air of almost hopeless solemnity found expression in Beecher's face. He looked like a State criminal arraigned for high treason. He never smiled; talked little; wrote none at all; and was evidently the subject of a hundred contending emotions. Mrs. Tilton had a hectic flush on her cheeks,—the token of some consuming fever; and Mrs. Beecher glanced at her husband's enemy stonily as ever. Gen. Tracy was absent, engaged, it is said, in preparing the opening speech for the defense.

THE COUNT JOANNES.

The proceedings to-day were much enlivened by the unexpected appearance of George, Count Joannes. He sat with the reporters, a baleful frown upon his face, and his wig glistened with inexpensive unguents. The Judge regarded him with marked annoyance, while Tilton's lawyer laughed at the ludicrous result of Evarts' unfortunate allusion to the Count in yesterday's proceedings. The noble George delivered himself of a characteristically extravagant speech, in which Beecher, Evarts, Porter, and the Judge himself were all claimed as personal friends, and during which Beecher entered. The great defendant was much puzzled by the Count's appearance, that distinguished member of the nobility being a stranger to him.

LITTLE RALPH'S PARENTAGE.

Tilton's testimony was continuously dramatic. There was a deathly hush when the witness, with a jerky voice, unfolded the history of the terrible meeting with Beecher to decide the question of little Ralph's legitimacy. A cynical incredulity, if it can be so called, possessed every face as the details of that unparalleled interview were related. Beecher looked palsied by shame and anguish, a crimson flush as usual on his features, and he sat bolt upright, in deviation from his ordinary leaning, negligee posture. Mrs. Beecher smiled with clinched teeth. Mrs. Tilton screened her face with a fan; the other ladies bent their heads. A general sigh of relief ran around the audience when the description of that fearful debate was finished.

TILTON'S RELATIONS TO THE WOODHULL AND BOWEN.

The next point in Tilton's testimony was a definition of his relations to the Woodhull. This seemed like broad comedy after the tragical features of the preceding episode. Mrs. Tilton apparently enjoyed the suggestion that she was once looked upon as an effectual agent to restrain Woodhull. She put her fan up to her face and laughed almost merrily. Beecher preserved a serious expression, but his wife joined Mrs. Tilton in a smile, though it was a smile of bitterness. Next in dramatic sequence came Tilton's account of his dealings with Mr. Bowen. In this as in every other case he faced the jury and told his story to them point blank. Mr. Fullerton standing by as a sort of guardian, and protecting him from the objections of Mr. Evarts, which were few and far between.

THE TWO SENSATIONS OF THE MORNING

were of no small magnitude. The first was effected by Tilton's startling story of the interview with Beecher to decide the question of little Ralph's paternity. The second, which was equally notable, was the echo of Tilton's statement that, while he had no defense to offer for his precautionary alliance with Woodhull, yet Beecher was as responsible for it as himself. Beecher gave no sign, but the audience murmured its amazement.

THE LADIES IN COURT.

The attendance after recess was as large and as enthusiastic as ever. Tilton entered the court quite early, and walked to the chair, in which he at once sat down. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher did not arrive until much later. They sat down with Mr. Edward, who attends the proceedings constantly. Two elderly ladies occupied prominent places in the court. The silvery hair and matronly aspect of one of them created a suspicion, erroneous however, that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was present. One of the most singular and discreditable features of to-day's proceedings was the presence of so many females. More disgusting matter entered upon the record than on any other day, and yet there were three more women than usual. One of these heroic persons stood upon a chair in the side door, and, utterly indifferent to the bold stare of the spectators, listened, open-mouthed and smiling, to the revolting history.

DEFENDANT AND PLAINTIFF.

Beecher's solemn, hopeless appearance to-day is the subject of debate. Three unexpected documents were sprung upon the defense, and the theory of insiders seems to be that more are coming.

A great deal of disappointment was occasioned by Tilton's manner of giving evidence. He shows none of the mental poise and control which made Moulton remarkable, but is very nervous, and profuse both in speech and gesture. His language is sometimes redundant, and frequently needs striking out of the evidence. I can only epigrammatize his methods in the accusation that he "slops over." Of course, his great earnestness and intensity of feeling explain this. Passions and emotions repressed for years are flowing out between his lips, and over such a seething torrent he would be more than man to exercise control.

During the afternoon session the audience was subjected to

A VIOLENT SENSATION

by Tilton's statement that he once threatened to shoot Beecher dead if he did not resign at a crisis likely to bring shame upon Mrs. Tilton. It was the severest shock of the day to Beecher. His face immediately filled with purple blood. Tilton's intensity, though promising finely for the cross-examiners, makes an impression on the jury, whom he faces constantly, emphasizing his testimony with gestures and movements of the head.

CONSTRUCTING A NARRATIVE.

The direct examination of Tilton has been cumulative. Every interview with Beecher, every incident germane to the case, every subject that could be introduced to the plaintiff's advantage—all have been brought out in historic succession. The testimony to-day consisted, therefore, in the construction of a narrative instead of the development of a theory. The first story of the structure was the hideous description of the interview between Tilton and Beecher to settle the paternity of little Ralph Tilton. The profoundest impression to which the ordinary mind is subject was effected upon the audience by the recital of that unimaginable scene. Vast horror made all who heard it hold their breath. Certainly never before did a putative father hold consultation with his wife's seducer to decide for or against the bastardy of his own child, and afterwards repeat the terrible details of that consultation to an astounded world. From this revolting narrative Mr. Fullerton led the witness to another less stupendous incident. At his suggestion, Tilton explained how Woodhull convinced him she was in partial possession of his and Beecher's secret; how he consulted Moulton as to the most judicious way to silence her; how Moulton advised constant association with her; how, with that design, he drew up her famous appeal to Congress; how she was received into his own and Moulton's houses; how their two wives first recoiled from the adventuress, and then patronized her to protect their common secret; how he presided at the Steinway Hall meeting at which Woodhull spoke, because no other man would undertake the responsibility which he rashly assumed to keep her complaisant; how he came to write her life; how she violated the pledge of silence by the publication of the article entitled "Tit for Tat"; how he immediately broke with her; and, last of all, how Beecher chided him for separating from her fortunes and withdrawing his controlling influence from over her. The next link in

THE CATENA OF EVIDENCE

was the description of the interview with Beecher in which the advisability of Tilton's retirement from Plymouth Church was strongly urged by the former and still more stoutly resisted by the latter. From this he proceeded to explain his relations to Bowen, incidentally surprising the defense, as well as the gaping crowd of spectators, by telling how Oliver Johnson assisted him in drawing up that famous Bowen letter.

The morning session concluded with the story of Tilton's indignant refusal to write a card of personal vindication touching the Woodhull's scandal of 1872, the refusal being based on the ground that it was unnecessary to vindicate himself, since the scandal impeached only his wife and Beecher. He insisted that the responsibility of denial should rest upon the latter.

After recess, still in historic succession, he told how Mrs. Isabella Hooker wrote to her brother and enjoined him to confess the crime from Plymouth pulpit, offering to conduct the evening services on the Sunday upon which he would fulfill her mandate.

Next in order, he corroborated one of my reports to you by quoting Beecher to the effect that Bowen only signed the tripartite agreement at H. B. Claflin's personal request. In relating the consequences of the surreptitious publication of that agreement, he told how he announced to Beecher his intention to relieve himself of the odium of having slandered Beecher, by publishing in his defense the letter of contrition—a step he afterwards took in response to Dr. Bacon's letter. Beecher threatened to resign at once from Plymouth Church, upon which Tilton instructed Moulton to tell Beecher that if he resigned his ministry at that crisis, flinging that shadow on his (Tilton's) family, he would shoot him down in the street.

BEECHER'S FACE

was as livid as the face of a corpse when the menace was repeated to the jury, while the whole audience rustled with amazement bordering upon unbelief. The description of the circumstances which led to the meeting of Plymouth Church at which Tilton was dropped from its rolls brought the testimony down to the hour of adjournment. In one of his letters to an officer of the Church, he plainly said that he desired to be asked at that meeting if he had spoken falsely of Beecher. Anybody outside of Plymouth Church would have smelt a rat of no inconsiderable magnitude in the word "falsely," and would have tried to unearth the lurking vermin, unless, indeed, the exhumation was likely to breed a pestilence in church. Tilton attended meeting and asked Beecher if he had slandered him. Beecher is upon the records a second time as having replied No. The heathen audience chuckled to-day at the transparent finding which unanimously decided not to press Tilton too hard, but, Dogberry-like, let him go on the easiest technical excuse, and then, calling the watch together, thanked God they were rid of such a villain. DOCTOR SYNTAX.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

MR. BEECHER SURE ABOUT RALPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mr. Tilton occupied the witness-chair all day to-day in the trial of his case against Mr. Beecher. He testified regarding his connection with Mrs. Woodhull; also to his relations with Plymouth Church, and about the tripartite covenant. All the events of 1872 and those of part of 1873 were fully narrated. The examination of Mr. Tilton will be continued to-morrow. The trial dragged. Mr. Tilton ascended the witness-stand at exactly 11 o'clock, and took up the thread of the story where it had been dropped the night before. He began with the narration of an interview in February, 1872, when Mr. Beecher, according to the witness, went to Mr. Tilton's house and conversed in relation to the supposed shadow over the life of the boy Ralph. Mr. Tilton says that Mr. Beecher positively assured him that there was no shadow, and the interview closed amicably. The plaintiff described fully his relations to Mrs. Woodhull, from the beginning of his acquaintance with her, soon after the publication of the *World* article, till their friendship was broken through disagreement. Moulton's statement that the woman was dangerous, and that she should be dealt gently with, was explained. The full story of the composition and revision of Mrs. Woodhull's biography was made public for the first time. Mr. Tilton said that the woman's husband wrote it. She brought it to him, and asked him to rewrite it. He did so, leaving out many extravagant statements; but Mrs. Woodhull was dissatisfied.

THE DIFFIDENCE OF THE WOODHULL.

She wanted him to put in the incident of her raising a child from the dead. Without that incident, she said, the book would be the play of "Hamlet" with *Hamlet* left out. She also wanted it written that Demosthenes communicated to the world through her. The circumstances which led Mr. Tilton to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting were narrated, and witness stated that the direct cause of his doing so was that Mrs. Woodhull was going on the stage alone, saying that there was no man brave enough to go with her. Mr. Tilton evidently does not court the friendship of Mrs. Woodhull, for he incidentally referred to her lecture on finance as harmless and stupid. Much of the testimony tended to excuse Mr. Tilton's connection with Mrs. Woodhull, and, in concluding his evidence regarding her, the witness turned sharply upon the jury and said: "I say before God that Mr. Beecher is as much to blame for my connection with Mrs. Woodhull as I am myself."

THE GRIND AGAIN.

The wearisome story of the arbitration proceedings between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton was repeated, and Mr. Fullerton read very effectively an article of Mr. Beecher in the *Christian Union* published about that time, in which Mr. Tilton was referred to as a brilliant young writer and orator. The reading seemed to affect Mr. Tilton, for he closed his eyes and the tears rolled down his cheeks. Mr. Tilton next explained the circumstances of his membership in Plymouth Church, and why he severed the connection. After recess, the various interviews and complications of 1872 were described. The letters and cards, published and not published conversations, interviews, covenants, etc., were given entire or in fragments, or merely referred to. At the meeting held late in 1872, at which Messrs. Moulton, Woodruff, Tracy, and Tilton, and Mr. Beecher were present, Mr. Tracy was represented as promising Mr. Tilton, as a gentleman and a lawyer, that he would not appear for Beecher in case litigation arose between the latter and Mr. Tilton. A new document was added to the scandal-literature in the form of a card written by Mr. Beecher, denying in emphatic terms the crime of which he had been accused. Mr. Tilton said that card was satisfactory to Mr. Moulton, Mrs. Tilton, and himself, but Mr. Beecher, for some reason, did not publish it. The time of the publication of the tripartite agreement, on Decoration-Day in 1873, was at length reached, and Mr. Tilton said that he had nothing to do with having it printed. That publication was followed by the printing of a card by Mr. Beecher in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, mentioning Mr. Tilton in connection with his accusers. Mr. Tilton then, he says, wrote a card vindicating himself, and signed with Mr. Beecher's name. He sent it to the Plymouth pastor, and it was also published. About this time,—in June, 1873,—according to witness, there was a stormy interview between himself and Mr. Moulton, after he had learned that Mr. Beecher had expressed an intention to resign from Plymouth Church. Mr. Tilton said he was very angry, and told Mr. Moulton that if Mr. Beecher resigned at that time, thus reflecting on the children of the witness, he (Tilton) would shoot Mr. Beecher. The charges of Mr. West against Mr. Tilton as a member of Plymouth Church for slandering the pastor were fully reviewed, and occupied nearly all the last hour of the day's proceedings. In connection with that subject, the letter written by Mr. Tilton to Samuel E. Beecher, a member of the Examining Committee (just before the meeting of the church was held at which Mr. Tilton's name was dropped from the rolls), was introduced and read. In this Mr. Tilton wrote that he had not accused Mr. Beecher falsely.

ADJOURNMENT.

Immediately after this part of the examination had been concluded, Mr. Fullerton laughingly remarked that a motion to adjourn was always in order, and, as it was then several minutes after 4, Judge Neilson ended the day's proceedings.

TILTON GETTING CONTROL OF HIMSELF.

Mr. Tilton's bearing on the witness-stand was such yesterday that it leaves no doubt that he was nervous on the first day of his examination. The flurried and somewhat awkward manner exhibited on Monday gave place to a coolness and ease during the last two hours of yesterday's session, though his confidence is very different from that shown by Mr. Moulton. The latter's replies were short and crisp. Mr. Tilton's are longer and fuller, but he talks slowly and with great earnestness. Mr. Moulton rested easily back in his chair; Mr. Tilton half rises with interest, and emphasizes his words with a movement of his head. Mr. Moulton seemed candid and familiar; Mr. Tilton is comparatively distant and dignified.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF TILTON BY EVARTS PROBABLE.

The examination is closely watched by Mr. Evarts, who busily takes notes of the testimony, and this would seem to confirm the statement that that gentleman is to conduct the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton.

SNARLS, GROWLS, AND KI-YIS.

There was considerable disputing in the afternoon, and it was not always carried on with good feeling, for Judge Fullerton is easily becomes aroused, and, when Mr. Evarts takes a position, he does not willingly withdraw from it. These gentlemen became engaged in a controversy about a matter which seemed to be of minor importance, but each appeared determined to have the last word. Judge Neilson finally tried to stop the controversy, saying that the difficulty was that both counsel were right. Mr. Beach, who, up to this time, had been a spectator of the dispute, now excitedly arose and said that he would not be lectured by the counsel on the other side. If the opposing counsel had ideas of propriety different from their own, he might better practice it.

MR. EVARTS INCLINED TO THINK MR. TILTON'S TOO MUCH LIKE GULLIVER'S.

A day seldom passes that Mr. Evarts does not perpetrate some dry joke, which generally has the effect of disturbing the person at whom it is pointed and cause a laugh among those who observe it. Mr. Tilton, in speaking yesterday of a certain interview with Mr. B., said that the preacher was writing at the time, "using such an inkstand as that," he added, pointing to the lawyers' table. "This one?" asked Mr. Evarts, rising and placing his hand upon an inkstand. "No, that one," rejoined Mr. Tilton, pointing to another. "Oh! that one!" said Mr. Evarts, touching another one. It was not that one; but Mr. Evarts seemed determined to discover the inkstand which resembled that which Mr. Beecher once used, and he continued his questioning until he did so. It served as a satire upon the extreme minuteness with which Mr. Tilton details incidents.

TRACY AWAY.

Mr. Tracy was absent yesterday, as on the day previous, and there were some rumors that he had withdrawn from the case. It was generally believed, however, that he was absent only because he was attending to other cases.

ABOUT THE JURY.

The novelty of the trial appears to be about exhausted, for the jurors, most of them, seem to accept fully the idea that they are to listen to the evidence and the ruling of the Court without attending to anything else. The foreman, Mr. Carpenter, gives them a good example, as he sits in his chair close by the witness, with his body turned so that he can look full in the face of the speaker. This watchfulness he keeps up during the entire day with an unchanging expression of interest. His face, against which he sometimes holds the ivory handle of his cane, is always grave. Upon it neither the dry wit of the Judge nor the humors of the lawyers provokes a smile. The rest of the jury imitate the foreman in turning to the witness, but several of them do not appear to be so intensely interested in the proceedings, and, during the afternoon session to-day, it was observed that one of the jurors on the front seat had his eyes closed. His attitude quickly changed, however, and his eye brightened, when Mr. Fullerton said that a motion to adjourn was always in order. The rest of the jury leave the court with the air of men who have had hard work in attending for four hours to the great trial.

MR. AND MRS. BEECHER

occupied their regular places during both sessions to-day. The conduct between the bearing of Mr. B. and that of his wife was very marked. His attitude throughout the day was unchanged by anything either in the testimony or the disputes of the lawyers. His face was very calm, and was almost constantly turned to the witness-chair, with an expression of quiet interest. His note-book was in his lap, but he did not make much use of it. It seemed to be his desire that he should not be conspicuous either to the spectators or the jury. Mrs. Beecher, on the contrary, was almost demonstrative in her expression of concern for everything pertaining to the trial. The expression of her face as she looked steadily at Mr. Tilton during the testimony would alone have made her noticeable, especially when Mr. Tilton gave his relations with Mrs. Woodhull; and declared, with a solemn appeal to God, that his intimacy with her was caused mainly by the influence of Mr. Beecher. At other times during the testimony she had an expression of incredulity.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The other ladies present did not indicate by their countenances any expression of their opinion.

Mrs. Tilton was absent in the morning. In the afternoon she sat in her usual place with Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Shearman, and Mrs. Field being near her. There were several other ladies in court, who carefully concealed their names. One lady in the ante-room placed a chair just outside of the court-room, and pressed over the heads of the audience, trying to get a glimpse of the witness, to whose testimony she listened with much apparent interest.

Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, was in court, and sat beside Judge Neilson a part of the day.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

MR. TILTON'S NARRATIVE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The second day of the fifth week of the Beecher-Tilton trial opened this morning with as crowded a court-room as ever. Mrs. Tilton and her female friends were in attendance.

After the formal opening of the court, Mr. Tilton took the witness-chair and resumed his evidence. He said: The next interview with Mr. Beecher occurred shortly after—I think the second week in February—at my house, at my request given to Mr. Moulton. I told him, when he came, that I wanted to know if he could tell me with reference to the little boy Ralph, and he said that the date fixed by Mrs. Tilton was the correct one. Mr. Beecher asked me the date. I told him that Elizabeth had told me that the date at which their criminal intimacy had begun was the 10th of October, 1868; and he said he had no remembrance of it, but he thought she was right. Some expressions of grief and misery fell from him, and that was the end of the interview. He went to Mr. Moulton's house. This interview lasted ten or fifteen minutes. I recollect the time of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card. I had an interview at Moulton's house with Beecher at the time of that publication. I told him she came to me at the *Golden Age* office, and put the card in my hand, which she wished me to read. One portion stated that a public teacher in one city was living with the wife of another public teacher in the same city. She said she referred to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and my wife. She related other particulars, which were gathered in her card of Nov. 2, 1872. Her other story was that I had discovered her intimacy, and I had used personal violence to her; had taken the wedding ring off her and ground it in the earth with my heel. I told Beecher that Moulton and I went to Mrs. Woodhull's house about the matter, and had an interview with her. She had referred only slightly to the scandal, and Mr. Moulton admonished her that she should not speak ill of Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Moulton told me after, when coming away, that he thought this woman was not in her right mind, and it was from that time that Moulton, Beecher and myself were in consultation to stop the circulation of this woman's stories.

BEECHER WAS GREATLY AGITATED,

and Moulton told him there was no cause for alarm, as they could easily keep her quiet. He advised kindness to be used with her, and to put her under some obligations to us. Beecher coincided in this view, and we agreed to become personally acquainted with her and treat her as gentlemen should treat a lady. We resolved to make her acquainted with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton, but Mr. Beecher said Mrs. Beecher would not become acquainted with her. Beecher said he hoped the ladies would exercise a good influence over Mrs. Woodhull. In pursuance of that arrangement, I published the article in the *Golden Age* about the enfranchisement of woman, in which I alluded to Mrs. Woodhull. I drew up an article claiming the right for women to vote, on the ground of their being citizens of the United States, and had it published in the form of a tract, and addressed to Charles Sumner. This was one favor I did for her. She then brought me a biographical sketch of herself, written by her husband, which she asked me to revise. I did, and completed the manuscript, after which I published it. Six or seven weeks after this Mr. Moulton told me he had a letter written to Mr. Beecher by Mrs. Woodhull with reference to presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting. Beecher had been asked to preside at her meeting. Beecher was present. I told him I had presided at a meeting of hers in Cooper Institute, when she lectured on finance. Beecher said he would not like to preside, but if he changed his mind, he would let me know. Moulton and I went to the hall, which was crowded, and I introduced her with a few words. I left town a few days after on my lecturing tour, and with Moulton made a friendly call upon her. It was on account of the publication of her pamphlet, "Tit for Tat," that I relinquished Mrs. Woodhull, and I say here that

HENRY WARD BEECHER IS RESPONSIBLE

for my intimacy with Mrs. Woodhull. On the evening of the lecture in Steinway Hall, I had not contemplated going there, and was under no promise to do so. The article, "Tit for Tat," was brought to my office by some person and shown to me. I think it was a lady from California who showed it to me. In the first or second week of December, 1871, Beecher came into Moulton's study when I was present. He asked me if Moulton had conferred with me on my formally retiring from the church, and I said he had done so, but that I thought there was no reason why I should resign. Beecher said it was reported among the church members that I was a Spiritualist, and had forsaken the church. He said he understood my situation and how I was placed, but he asked me to write a formal letter to the church, asking for a dismissal; but I said no; that he knew the reasons of my being identified with Mrs. Woodhull. I said if it was dangerous to have my name on the church-roll, strike it out, or get a new one printed; and I told him that if he treated the matter boldly, he would soon get rid of the difficulties by which he was surrounded. I said it was a false thing to require that I should retire from the church on account of my liberal views on religion. I peremptorily declined to ask a letter of dismissal from the church on that occasion. I met Beecher in the cars while traveling. I was writing, and he came up and said: "I hope this is not another poem like Sir Marmaduke." I said it was an essay. He said he thought there was no place any more on earth for him, and he saw nothing but trouble for himself. I told him if he met the matter boldly there could not be any danger. He thought my paper was inimical to him, and advised that some person in the office should be made a friend of his. I told him to go to his work and not to be downcast, and relieve his mind of all apprehension of me.

THE TEARS THEN CAME INTO HIS EYES,

and he left me. That is the substance of that interview with Beecher.

When I was lecturing at the West I was asked about my sudden removal from the *Independent*, and on my return I told my friends this, and also Mr. Moulton, giving him the true reason, which I desired to publish in the *Golden Age*. Moulton advised me not to do so. This paper (produced) has an article prepared by Mr. Johnson and myself for publication. The stories told in the West were horrible, and injurious to my reputation. I believe I was entitled, in good faith, to the $7,000 from Bowen. I wrote a letter to Pastor Halliday, at a later period, dissolving my connection with the church. I had several conversations with Mr. Beecher with regard to having some person on the *Christian Union* who could deal more fairly by me on the subject of the scandal,—one who knew the facts,—and I suggested Oliver Johnson.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

After Bowen paid me the $7,000 Moulton asked me, as coming from Claflin, that if Bowen took back his charges against Beecher I should withdraw mine. The paper was drawn up, which I signed. Bowen, when giving me the $7,000, said that he had no ill-feeling toward me, and that if I supposed he had I was wrong. He published a vindication and justification of me in the *Independent*, which was copied into the *Christian Union*, with comments attached.

[Mr. Fullerton then read the article as published in the *Christian Union*, with comments attached, April 17, 1872, and it was offered in evidence.]

I remember Beecher's dining at Moulton's house in October, 1872. The only feature on the occasion is this: Mr. Beecher said to me that he was either going to have, or had had, the anniversary of his silver-wedding. He spoke to me about his popularity and the strength of his friends. He asked me if I thought there were any imminent dangers in our case. I told him that this was

A GOOD TIME TO RESIGN,

and, as he was writing the "Life of Christ," he could go to the Holy Land to study the subject more thoroughly. I told him that there were so many prying eyes that it was dangerous for him to remain in the pulpit, and he promised to think over it. This is all that occurred. I was in New Hampshire when the Woodhull publication of the scandal was made. I was told it had been circulating a whole week during my absence. I was informed, by either Moulton or Beecher, that they had a conference when it came out, and I thought it was better to treat the publication with silence as the best means of killing it. Beecher said that, if any denial was made, it would only provoke the Woodhulls to produce it in another form, and so it would have to be denied three or four times. There were several meetings about this in Moulton's study, and at one of them it was proposed to publish a card by me, which has already been given in evidence. I said that, if any card was to be published, I was not the person to do so; that it was the duty of Beecher, as one of the parties more intimately connected, to publish the card. I told him he must deny it, and I would not contradict his denial. I said that, if I published the card, the public would say that Tilton's wife had been attacked, and he merely published the card vindicating his conduct with the Woodhulls. I told him I was angry that he would not take the responsibility of meeting the Woodhulls story, and that the odium was left on my shoulders.

The Court here took a recess.

After the recess the examination of Tilton was continued. He testified that, after the publication of the Woodhull story, there was an interview at Moulton's house, at which those present were Moulton, Franklin B. Woodruff, and Tracy. It was the first Sunday evening after he returned from New Hampshire, where he was sent for to go to Moulton's house, where he saw first, Moulton——

Mr. Evarts objected to testimony concerning the interview, inasmuch as Beecher was not present. The Court told him to take an exception.

The witness said that, on going into the study, he saw Tracy and Woodruff. He told Tracy that the interview was against his protest, and that Tracy had been taken into consultation without his knowledge or consent. He then said that, before going any further, he wished Tracy to give him a pledge that, if he (witness) and Beecher ever came into collision, Tracy would not act in any way as Beecher's counsel. Tracy replied that he gave that pledge, both as a lawyer and a gentleman. The witness said, "Very well." Tracy was then handed

BEECHER'S LETTER OF CONTRITION,

which he read four or five times. Tracy then exclaimed, "Great God!" and said that a man who could express such heart-break had already been punished enough. He said that this was a case in which lying would be right. He said to witness that publicity would not only ruin his wife and Beecher, but would ruin witness, as the world would never forgive him for condoning his wife's crime. The witness replied that he well knew publicity would ruin all parties, but that his great anxiety was for his wife. At a subsequent interview in Moulton's study Beecher showed some letters and said that his sister, Mrs. Hooker, had threatened to invade his pulpit and read from his desk a confession of his connection with Mrs. Tilton. The witness and Moulton read the letters, which were from Mrs. Hooker. Beecher asked what could be done, and witness said that he would see Mrs. Hooker, and stop the mischief. He did see her at the residence of a female friend of hers in New York. As a matter of delicacy, he did not think it necessary to mention her name.

The Court said that it was not necessary, and a lively dispute took place between Messrs. Evarts and Fullerton in regard to the ground on which the name should be withheld, although both said that they did not want it. Judge Neilson said that the trouble with the Court in this case was that both of the counsel were right. [Laughter.]

The witness said that he induced Mrs. Hooker to relinquish her design. When he saw Beecher afterwards, the latter expressed his gratitude. Beecher also made some remarks concerning Mrs. Hooker which witness did not deem it necessary to repeat.

Mr. Evarts objected to the last remark as an innuendo, and there was another fruitless war of words between counsel.

Witness said that about a fortnight after this Beecher, at an interview in Moulton's study, said that he could no longer believe in the policy of silence in regard to the Woodhull scandal. He said that the public would believe that

WHERE THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE THERE WAS SOME FIRE,

and suggested that, to satisfy the public, some journals, such as the New York *Tribune*, should be induced to publish a semi-editorial article, not signed by any name, to the effect that the Woodhull story grew out of stories repeated by Bowen, which Bowen had since denied. Tilton said that he objected to this as a fatal policy, for the reason that Bowen had signed the tripartite agreement only at the solicitation of Claflin, and had repeatedly said since that a coach-and-four could be driven through that agreement. He said to Beecher that if he drove Bowen to the wall the latter would fight, and, if he had any evidence in his possession, would be a dangerous antagonist. Beecher said that he thought Bowen had no proofs in his possession. At a subsequent interview Tilton said he told Beecher that he had asked Dr. Storrs what in his opinion public opinion in Brooklyn required him (the witness) to do; that the latter advised witness to show to him the documents in the case; that Mrs. Tilton, in consequence, wrote the letter beginning, "Prompted by my conscience and my duty to my husband," which was already in evidence. Beecher expressed his great regret that witness had gone to Dr. Storrs, and said he could never face the latter again. Subsequently witness told Beecher that his wife had urged the policy of a complete denial, and said that the mistake in the first place was in not denying the whole. The witness told her that she could do what she chose upon her own responsibility, and she wrote a card for publication. The witness showed this to Beecher, with the statement that Mrs. Tilton wished him to also write a card denying the charge. Mr. Beecher said that it would be useless for him to do that unless witness promised that he would not make the denial of no effect. The witness told him that he had nothing to fear unless he was the aggressor, in which case he (the witness) would defend himself at all hazards. Beecher then sat down and wrote a card, of which

WITNESS HAD A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY.

Mr. Fullerton then called upon counsel for defense to produce the original in Beecher's handwriting. Mr. Shearman said that he did not know what paper was meant.

Mr. Morris said that Mr. Shearman could not help knowing.

Mr. Shearman then produced several papers, one of which witness identified as the paper in question.

Mr. Evarts said that this was a paper which he had offered in evidence, but which had not been sufficiently identified for him to get in.

Mr. Fullerton then read the paper, as follows:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1872.—I solemnly deny that scandalous charge made against me and Mrs. Tilton, and I deny that there has been any criminal relations between us, or any color or reason for the charge. My acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton has ever been that of the greatest respect. I here desire to state in addition that Mr. Tilton, during the whole of this shameful scandal, has invariably spoken in the highest terms of his wife, and has shown to me the highest proofs of friendship.

(Signed) H. W. BEECHER.

Witness resumed: Moulton was present at the early part of the interview. He had to leave. Beecher wrote a prefix to the card in the shape of a note to Moulton, explaining the purport of the card. After he wrote it, he asked me if I thought it would be satisfactory. I asked Carpenter, who came in, to go around to my house and bring Mrs. Tilton. He did so, and she expressed herself as satisfied with the card. Nothing ever came of the card. Beecher said there was danger, in case of a disagreement, that his card would put him at a disadvantage before the public.

The letter to "Complaining Friend" was published either the 26th, 27th, or 28th of December. Beecher said to me he thought the publishing of it was very injurious—that it would excite the comment we desired to restrain.

Question—What was the occasion for difficulty at that time which called forth the letter to "A Complaining Friend"?

Answer—Why, sir, during that month of December, 1872, the public pressure put upon me to do something in regard to Mrs. Woodhull's story was utterly beyond the power of any language to describe. Every newspaper throughout the land was demanding that some explanation should be made; demanding that Beecher should make it, demanding that Bowen should make it, demanding that I should make it; demanding that we all should make it, and there was a pressure in the City of Brooklyn, and there was a pressure in the church and everywhere. The very air seemed to rest upon us.

Question—What did Beecher say in regard to that state of things, as to the necessity of doing something?

Answer—I have already mentioned that, about a fortnight before the interview I have just given, Beecher had devised as a plan of meeting it that we should cut the tripartite covenant in two, and take out Bowen's part, and charge him with all the slander, and make him bear the burden of retracting it.

Question—And this letter to "A Complaining Friend" succeeded that?

Answer—Yes, sir; about ten or fifteen days.

Question—And arose out of the same emergency?

Answer—Yes, sir; I will also say that during that month of December I prepared another statement, the long document which has become technically styled, I don't know why, "The True Story," for it was not a true story; it was a false one, as Beecher said he could not bear the publication of that; that it would kill him, and as the card to a "Complaining Friend," as he expressed it, only caused the very comment which I sought to quell, I prepared another statement, a brief letter to a friend out West, I think; yes, sir, it has been read in evidence; it bore date, I believe, on the very next day, perhaps the very last day of the year, or, at all events, it was written with a view to herald in the New Year season. There were a dozen different devices, some by Moulton, some by Beecher, and some by me, in that month.

Mr. Evarts—This general interview we must object to. I ask that that be struck out. He says there were a dozen devices.

Judge Neilson—That may be struck out.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to ask you whether the story entitled "The True Story," and the letter to a "Complaining Friend," and the letter out West as it may be known, were all prepared during the emergency that you speak of growing out of the pressure brought to bear upon in regard to the scandal? A.—Yes, sir, they were written all within ten or fifteen days, when the whole community was hounding us to make some explanation, and we were seeking to make some explanation which could not utterly destroy us all.

Witness continued: The tripartite agreement was published May 30, 1873. Had an interview with Beecher next morning at Moulton's house. I told Mr. Beecher that the comments which that publication had elicited in one day made it necessary that there should be a prompt and emphatic disclaimer, either by him or by me—I didn't care which—if any such intimation as that I had committed a crime against him, when he knew it was he who had committed a crime against me. I told him I would not permit the public press to put me in the position of having been pardoned by him for some atrocity which was all the greater in the public imagination because it was not named, and that he must correct—or that I would—the impression which that publication produced. I told him that I had in consultation with friends on the previous evening resolved on my method of preventing it, if my method was to be adopted—and that method would be to publish in a brief card Beecher's letter, now known as the letter of contrition, dated Jan. 1, 1871, with a comment appended that the public would see from the above card whether I had committed a crime against Beecher, or Beecher had committed a crime against me. But I told him I did not wish to resort to such a severe method as that which was the only method I could adopt if the matter of correction was left to me. I said that he had better correct it himself; that he could do it in a milder way without involving such a cast to his feelings. I had prepared a card to that effect for publication in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of that night. Moulton dissuaded me from publishing it that night, saying "Give me a little time; let Sunday intervene. It will do on Monday, and, meanwhile, we have opportunity for reflection." I presented to Moulton a complete draft of a card which I proposed in case the responsibility of correcting that impression should devolve on me—In case Beecher would not accept what I presented to Moulton the form of this card I proposed to publish in the Brooklyn *Eagle* on the following Monday, and I left that to be conned over by him and for Beecher to discuss it, and for them to come to some conclusion about it, and I left.

THE NEXT INCIDENT

in the matter occurred during the evening of that day. I went around to Moulton's house on Saturday evening. That would be May 1, 1873. I was going up into the study. Mr. Moulton told me not to go up, for Beecher was there, and he did not wish us to meet. I remained down stairs. Pretty soon Moulton came down to me and said that Beecher was in great despondency, and had proposed, as his method of settling the case, to resign his ministry. Moulton dictated to me from memory a copy of the letter of resignation, which he said Beecher had that night brought. Moulton said to me, "What do you think of that as an expedient." I said: "You may tell Beecher if he resigns his ministry in this crisis, flinging back that shadow on my family, I will shoot him upon the street." Whether he communicated that to Beecher or not I do not know. I went early the next morning to Moulton's house to see what had been the result of Mr. Beecher's later consultations with Moulton on Saturday night, after I had left the house, for in leaving I had left them together. Moulton showed me the following letter to the editor of the *Eagle*, prepared by Beecher, in relation to the publication of the tripartite agreement:

DEAR KINSELLA—I have maintained silence under continued slanders that have for some followed me. I do not now propose to defend myself. The recent publication of a document which bears my name among others was made without consultation with either Theodore Tilton or myself, or our authorization. If that document should lead the public to regard Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alluded, or any other slander against me, it will do him great injustice. Tilton's course towards me has been that of a man of honor and dignity. Yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Witness continued: Beecher told me Mr. West, a member of his congregation, was threatening to raise trouble there. I remember a letter was sent to Beecher by West, saying he was going to institute charges against me, and he wanted to know what was going to be done. Either Beecher or myself suggested to treat the charges with some kindness, throw them over to August, as the summer vacation was upon us; give them a half welcome and half rebut. The charges occupied Moulton and me during the summer, and West, who was then a stranger, came to see me at my residence. Talmadge, Clerk of the Church Committee, waited upon me shortly after with a copy of the charges preferred against me by West. After this Beecher and I met at Moulton's house, and he wanted to know what was to be done in the case of the West charges. He said everything depended on me, and I said if this was so I would soon dispose of the charges. I told him that West had visited me and told me that, on examining the matter, he thought Beecher was a guilty man. He advised me to appear before the Committee in the autumn on behalf of the summons, and put the blame where it belonged. West said that I was still a member of the church, my name being still on the rolls, and threatened to compel me to appear before the Committee. I told West that no power on earth could force me before the Committee, and that I not a member of the church. I assured Beecher that I would insist on my non-membership, and Mr. Beecher said, "Theodore, if you take that ground I am saved;" and I also told him that he must assist me in my efforts. I urged on him the passage of a resolution that as I was not a member of the church, the call should be so amended. To this he agreed. I wrote to Talmage. [Letter produced and identified].

A letter was read renouncing Tilton's belief, that he was not a member of the church.

The witness continued: After the letter was sent to Talmage, I was in Moulton's house, Beecher came in, and Talmage, my hands in his, said, "The God inspired you to write

"that letter." Next day I sent for Beecher to Moulton's house, in consequence of something I saw in the morning paper, about my being expelled from the church. I asked him about the action of the Committee—what it was to be that night,—and he said he would not tell. I said, "You and I have agreed what the action shall be." I have written a letter to the church saying that I am not a member; but I have written that letter in your interest; I have written that letter for the purpose of fighting off the investigation. I did not write that letter with a view to evade any duty. I am perfectly willing, if you are, to go down to the Church and face this investigation. Tell me what is the action to-night to be, and what is the meaning of this newspaper forthputting and threat, and premonition that I am to be expelled? He said he did not know exactly what the action was to be, and he spoke some very severe words against Mr. West, and he said he was in great trouble. I told him I could not afford the risk of any mistake that night; that, if this newspaper foreshadowed the true action, namely, that I was to be held up before the public, and as having made charges against him, and as having meanly shrunk away from my duty of answering them by so base a plea as non-membership that I never would submit to it. He begged me to consult Samuel Belcher, member of the Examining Committee. He (Mr. Belcher) could tell me exactly what the action is to be. I told him that I would write to Mr. Belcher. I told him that I would not permit his church to put me on record for my future to be clouded by, as under any such base insinuation; that I was able to meet any such charges. I left Mr. Beecher, or rather Mr. Beecher left me. He left the house. I went up into the study, and I wrote to a member of the Examining Committee, Mr. Samuel E. Belcher, the following letter:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 31, 1873.—*Mr. Samuel E. Belcher.*—MY DEAR SIR: As you are a mutual friend of Mr. Beecher and myself, you are likewise a member of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, now occupied with an unhappy scandal. I desire to put into your hands, to be used publicly or privately at your discretion, the following statement, namely: I wrote, a few days ago, to your Committee, stating that I had not for four years held any connection whatever with Plymouth Church, and therefore I could not with propriety act the part of a member in any proceedings; but, since writing that note, I learn from the public papers that, because my name still appears on the church books, I am, therefore, still considered a member—sufficiently so at least to be indicted by one of the members for slandering the pastor. A hint is also thrown out that I am thus refusing to submit myself to the church tribunal in order to escape the responsibility of my slanderous words. I therefore say: First, I have never spoken against Mr. Beecher falsely; and, second, if either he or the Church Committee shall request me to waive my non-membership and take my position once again, I will do so as a member long enough to appear this evening at the meeting to answer before the assembled congregation or Committee, namely: "Have you, Theodore Tilton, ever spoken against Henry Ward Beecher falsely?" I request you to show this letter to Mr. Beecher before the action of the Committee to-night. Let me add, that my explicitness in this matter is solely with a view to protect myself against any unjust suspicion or reflection in future that I have ever sought to evade any just responsibility of mine to Plymouth Church. I retain a copy of this letter to be used as I shall see fit. Fraternally yours, THEODORE TILTON.

About 8 o'clock that evening I went into the church. The prayer-meeting was in progress. I waited through it to the end. At the end, the meeting resolved itself, by the Congregational custom, into a business meeting, and one member was appointed Moderator. A series of resolutions was read. I cannot repeat them, but the substance was that I had made charges against Beecher; that I had been summoned to answer for them, and that my answer was that I was not a member, and they therefore dropped my name from the roll, and as soon as I heard that record read I rose to my feet, and I made a brief statement to that congregation to the effect that if I had slandered Beecher, I was there to answer for it to his face, and Mr. Beecher rose and said that he had no charges to make against me. Beecher told me that he was afraid that trouble might arise in view of my letter to Belcher, not because I had sent it to Belcher, for he was his friend, but because I had sent a copy of it to Talmage, and he said that he did not then know whether Talmage was inclined to be friendly or hostile to an investigation, but he said he had procured the copy of it, and it was in his possession. He told me that there was no danger of that letter going on the church records.

Adjourned.

COST OF THE TRIAL.

SOME ESTIMATES.

From the Brooklyn Argus.

What will the trial of the famous pastor of Plymouth Church cost Kings County? All sorts of speculations have been entered into on this subject, hardly any of which have approximated the truth. Some modest arithmetic men have put the sum total at $50,000; others, of a bolder stamp, at $500,000. With the view of enlightening them, and the rest of the public, the *Argus* has made an estimate of the

COST OF THE TRIAL TO THE COUNTY,

with the following result:

Serving notices on 1,650 jurors, and expenses, say	$1,000
Serving notices on 53 jurors fined for non-attendance	20
Jurors in Court who answered to the call of their names, 663	2,174
Printing jury notices	15
Fees of two associate Justices who drew the jurors	28
Court-room cleaners	20
Court-room cleaner, additional	10
One week's salary of Commissioner of Jurors and his clerks	135
	$3,402
Salary of Judge Neilson, per week	200
Pay of 12 jurors, per week	120
Salary of Court Stenographer, per week	100
Salary of Court officers and clerks, per week	240
Salary of detailed police under Sergt. Rogers, per week	375
Rent of Court-rooms, per week	250
	$1,285
If this trial lasts twelve weeks the salaries will amount to	15,420
Add expenses as above	3,402
Total cost	$18,822

WHAT IT COSTS THE NEWSPAPERS.

In the Court-room, daily, are fifty reporters and correspondents reporting and describing the proceedings. A careful estimate of the salaries paid to them gives the following result:

5 Brooklyn papers, per week	$ 1,000
15 New York papers, per week	3,000
Correspondents and telegraphing	6,000
Type-setters, 300, $20 per week	6,000
Extra paper and ink, per week	3,000
Total	$ 19,000
Cost of a twelve weeks' trial	$228,000

WHAT IT MAY COST TILTON AND BEECHER.

Lawyers' fees and expenses ... $ 50,000

WHAT IT COSTS THE SPECTATORS AND WITNESSES.

As is well known by this time, a number of the solid men of Brooklyn and New York attend to witness the proceedings, whose weekly loss may be estimated at $30,000.

Total cost in twelve weeks, $360,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Fifth Illinois Revenue District shows receipts for the month of January just closed of $299,477.60; while January, 1874, foots up $499,113.17, thus showing a decrease in January of this year of nearly $200,000.

John Joyce, who has been confined in the County Jail at Quincy since the 9th of December, attempted suicide at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor. It is thought he cannot recover.

Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed William Harris Judge of Probate for Charlevoix County, in place of Richard Cooper, resigned; and has appointed as Court stenographers, J. H. Wardwell for Genesee County, and M. H. Ford, of Grand Rapids, for Muskegon County.

W. H. Burrows, of Winchester, Scott County, who had been in Springfield several days, died yesterday at the Everett House, from an overdose of morphine. The deceased is said to have been addicted to drinking, and took the morphine, on his own motion, in such a quantity as to produce death.

A woman named Mrs. Teweles committed suicide at Manitowoc yesterday morning. She was missed about 4 o'clock, and after a diligent search of several hours was found in the bottom of an adjacent well. This is the fourth attempt within a week. Insanity is reported as the cause.

The Michigan State Treasury statement for January is as follows:

Balance Dec. 31, 1874	$ 893,085.56
Receipts for the month of January	347,122.87
	$1,240,208.43
Disbursements	84,914.19
Balance Jan. 30, 1875	$1,155,294.24

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived—Steamships City of London, from Liverpool, and C. F. Funch, from Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Steamships Parthia, from New York, China, from Boston, and Moravian, from Portland, have arrived out.

THE DELINQUENTS.

Comptroller Hayes' Report to the Common Council.

Most of the Objectors Are Fighting Special Assessments.

Why the National Banks Have Not Paid Their Taxes.

Objections Made by Private Parties to Paying Up.

Comptroller Hayes submitted to the Common Council Monday night, at the request of that body, a list of the names of the National Banks which are delinquent in personal-property taxes, and also the names of persons who are litigating taxes with the city. His report, which is published below, has at the first glance a very formidable appearance, since, judging by it, one would conclude that nearly all the leading citizens of Chicago were fighting their taxes, and that the long roll in which they figured must represent at a million dollars withheld from the general taxes of the city. Happily this is not the case, and had the report been as specific as it ought to have been no such impression could have arisen.

The defects of the report are twofold. It does not specify the amounts which are contested, individually or as a whole, and it does not show who is fighting a special assessment, and who his general taxes. It is estimated that the quantity of general taxes resisted does not exceed $300,000. The amount of the specials fought is unknown, and the Comptroller declared his inability to give the information within twenty-four hours at least. It is one of the defects of civic bookkeeping that it is always unable to give desired information in less than a day. All the parties represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis are fighting special assessments. The other cases are mixed, but the specials predominate.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

are put down as owning $153,541.69, chiefly the personal-property tax for 1871 and 1872. In 1872 and 1873 the banks were assessed on their capital stock. They insisted that the shares of stock should be assessed and taxed where the owners lived, and not where the bank itself was located, and they also declared that the taxes, specially heavy on account of the South Park, were exorbitant. They went to the Federal Court, and Judge Blodgett granted injunctions restraining the collection. The cases were appealed. Subsequently the Supreme Court of Illinois decided that shares of stock must be listed, not where the owner lived, but where the corporation did business, and therefore, when in January, 1874, the South Town Collector attempted to collect the personal tax of the banks for 1873, Judge Blodgett refused them the injunctions they asked for, and they paid, under protest, admitting the reasonableness of the tax, but alleging that they feared that shares owned by a person living in Springfield might be listed in his name there, and against the bank here, and that double taxation would thus ensue. While in other cases the Federal Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the Illinois Courts relative to taxing shares, it is believed the appealed cases of two years ago yet remain on the calendar. A few banks have not paid their 1873 taxes for manifest reasons.

OTHER TAXES.

And now as for the other objectors,—the private parties. The points which they raised were manifold; some were sustained by Judge Wallace last August, and some were not. The Judge held most unqualifiedly that the special assessments could not be collected under Bill 300—and they constitute the bulk of the list printed below. Of the other objectors, some fought Bill 300, and others made specific objections to the evidence which was presented to sustain the application for judgment. Thus Mr. Roby claimed:

"*First*—The affidavit to County Treasurer's delinquent list is not sufficient under the statute.

"*Second*—The objection enlarges to the whole of this delinquent list. It is insufficient under the law.

"*Third*—The objection expands. There is no power to make a sufficient report.

"The statute is insufficient to bring this cause into court. (Act of 1873, p. 50.)

"*Fourth*—The act under which the proceeding is initiated is void.

"*Fifth*—The advertisement in itself is insufficient to give the court jurisdiction, and is void.

"*Sixth*—The evidence of City Collector's report is insufficient to show the right to recover, but, on the contrary, shows that the objections must be sustained."

A DECISION.

As regards the time when the Supreme Court will pass upon these points there is a difference of opinion. Some believe opinions covering many points will be filed within a week, and others, presumably better informed, believe that nothing will be known until May.

THE REPORT.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1875.—*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:* In compliance with the request of your honorable body, I submit herewith, from the City Collector, a list of the names of the National Banks refusing to pay their taxes from 1870 to date, and from the Law Department the names of the persons who are litigating the question of taxes with the city. The tax certificates in my office give no information in regard to the ownership of the property sold, and as the number is quite large, amounting to some thousands, it is practically impossible to report the names of the owners. Respectfully, S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Personal-property tax enjoined for 1871 and 1872 on the following National Banks of the City of Chicago:

	Year	Value.	Dolls. Cts.
First National Bank	1871	$ 840,000	$ 8,400.00
First National Bank	1872	874,596	13,124.44
Second National Bank	1872	90,000	1,350.00
Second National Bank	1873	100,000	1,800.00
Third National Bank	1872	746,000	11,190.00
Fourth National Bank	1871	200,000	2,000.00
Fourth National Bank	1872	184,500	2,781.00
Fifth National Bank	1871	460,000	4,600.00
Fifth National Bank	1872	490,000	7,350.00
City National Bank	1871	187,500	1,875.00
City National Bank	1872	212,500	3,187.50
Commercial National Bank	1871	500,000	5,000.00
Commercial National Bank	1872	500,000	7,500.00
Manufacturers' National Bank	1871	500,000	5,000.00
Manufacturers' National Bank	1872	500,000	7,485.00
Manufacturers' National Bank	1873	500,000	9,000.00
Mechanics' National Bank	1872	240,000	3,600.00
Mechanics' National Bank	1873	230,000	4,140.00
German National Bank	1872	250,000	3,750.00
Traders' National Bank	1871	200,000	2,000.00
Traders' National Bank	1872	200,000	3,000.00
Cook County National Bank	1872	400,000	6,000.00
Merchants' National Bank	1872	445,000	6,675.00
Northwestern National Bank	1872	500,000	7,500.00
Scandinavian National Bank	1872	149,400	2,241.00
Union National Bank	1872	750,000	11,250.00
National Bank of Commerce	1871	250,000	2,500.00
National Bank of Commerce	1872	220,000	3,300.00
National Bank of Illinois	1872	396,150	5,942.25
Total			$153,541.79

NAMES OF OBJECTORS

Extra objection—

S. M. Ladd, Alexander White, B. W. Ellis, Ogden Adden, Francis V. Mathews, E. H. Whitney, H. L. Steward, J. Edward Fay, Helen W. Steward, G. W. Goodnow, H. M. Williams, Thomas O'Connor, J. S. Patterson, J. W. Steel, H. L. Steward, C. C. Bonney, H. W. Stewart, S. M. Heishman, Buckner S. Morris, J. V. Cox, Josiah Samberg, D. Leonard.

The above parties are represented by Barker, Wait & Hopkins, attorneys.

Objection No. 33—

Thomas B. Armstrong, Lewis Arads, F. B. Otis, Tarlton Jones, M. E. Hamilton, O. D. Olds, James Crests, William Burke, G. G. Whitaker, Bernhard Sandheim, Julius Heidenreich, Daniel Wilester, Charles F. Chessmany, J. Edward Fay, Joseph Wilson, Job Carpenter, J. Hotchkiss, John P. Cella, James Long, J. N. Barker, F. M. Barker, Charles C. Wait, C. C. Lang, J. H. Long, M. T. Pitt, John Miller, J. E. Ormsley, Joseph Peacock, Edward Scott, S. Palmer, W. M. Barker, Alexander White, J. H. Prentiss, James N. Heuncks, Julia O. E. Allen, D. H. Wells, T. B. Bridges, E. H. Aiken, Walter N. Mills, Mary S. Buchanan, E. R. Harmon, W. S. House, J. Breckinridge, Shelby McGossin, Thomas Carbine, S. W. Jackson, Eliza L. Harring, D. Harper, Bernhard Hughes, J. R. Buchanan, D. R. Dyche, John Miller, George Hall, Patrick O'Donnell, Gisidore Schmitz, H. M. Bigelow, Eliza Forsythe, Paulina M. Hill, James Lavis, J. M. Adsit, R. S. Shubart, S. M. Heishman, H. M. Newberger, Geo. M. E. Church, S. Hagan, W. Hodgson, John McCaig, A. Washter, P. O'Neill, Wm. Barker, Dale & Duyle, F. Bartels, A. E. Wromes, L. Bates, R. M. Werky, A. Sanbury, A. H. Herris, M. Churchwell, Fred Scrouder, O. D. Olds, M. D. Stemburns, H. Henderson, P. Goldstein, S. Klein, B. Gordheimer, J. H. B. Cooke, Charles Coch, J. B. Heubbast, J. H. Kedzie, Wm. Buckley, P. Delter, P. W. Post, C. Teck, J. C. Walker, John C. Weber, Chas. Junks, M. Hirsch, Wm. Heubans, J. Schavans, Peter Wolf, S. Straus, J. Knight, J. Classer, L. Bois,

John Beran, H. Sandmeyer, J. H. Schoenberger, C. Summerfield, F. Wass, M. Shura, Moses Weill, P. D. Hamilton, C. S. Smith, W. E. Delamater, E. P. Stephens, M. Stephens, J. Frost, M. M. Gurtley, M. Fuller, W. B. H. Grary, H. O. Stone, D. B. Gardner, D. B. Lyman, F. K. Bowers, H. W. B. Hoyt, J. M. Adsit, M. Mooney, Sydney P. Walker, C. R. Bonner, S. M. Smith, M. Forey, T. D. Cassit, A. J. Lane, W. R. Guswold, J. M. Paley, S. H. Thompson, D. J. Hicbeck, Mary J. Young, —. Young, J. G. Sullem, A. Gleason, S. Silverman, M. Weisman, J. Schlossman, J. Clark, P. Palmer, Glen Wood, G. W. French, Mary Wexler, M. R. Taylor, Paul Populorum, George E. Clark, John C. W. Bailey, Orpha A. Wheaton, R. Taylor, G. H. Anderson, Mrs. J. Filkins, E. Lane, D. Webster, S. F. Lockwood, A. D. O'Neill, Dr. J. Neut, L. S. Greenleaf, C. W. S. A. Trowbridge, O'Neill Bros., W. A. Seymore, J. F. Eberhardt, M. N. Bishop, J. S. Gage, W. J. Ellingwood, S. S. Garden, E. B. Stephens, B. Waggert, —— Burroughs, A. A. Banks, George C. Clark, —— Church, W. E. Morris, Charles T. Chessman, R. S. Worthington, Thomas Richmond, Thomas Kerr, J. Edwards Fay, D. A. Brown, C. S. Loding, J. F. Slossum, I. D. Weber, Wm. Woodruff, Thos. Jackson, Mrs. Thomas, A. D. Argnars, J. K. C. Forrest, G. W. Mackey, Luke Comstock, J. B. Hanley, O. W. Ela, F. G. Welsch, S. P. Rounds, E. Gaylord, Mrs. Kerr, E. Schweitzer, Bowers Bros., F. Leonard, I. S. Warsh, G. S. Hubbard, F. Richberg, J. E. Knight, F. Gindell, D. C. Eddy, E. Bowen, J. C. Weirts, E. H. Wheaton, Warder Byington, Van Ausdale, J. E. Hubbard, Rosenfield & Rosenberg, John Kiesse, Julia G. Jenkins, B. W. Thomas, I. S. Page, S. M. Moore, E. A. Cummins, G. Dodge, E. M. Pringle, H. Cornell, E. L. Waller, H. M. Walker, S. Palmer, C. E. Guefoult, August Fisher, J. A. Petite, E. J. Perry, A. Radcliff, P. Duensing, P. Hicks, Barker & Barker, H. A. Haines, L. B. Pitkins, Christian Feushaber, C. E. Whisher, R. P. Layton, C. Price, Amos S. Seeley, Evaline Dunn.

The above parties are represented by Barker, Wait & Hopkins, attorneys.

Objection No. 18—

George C. Smith, George H. Roset, O. Cronhite, W. H. Whitehead, E. J. Whitehead, John Nicholson, H. Whitehead, William Whitehead, David E. Bradley.

The above parties are represented by Harrison & Whitehead, attorneys.

Objection No. 27—

Charles Follensbee. Protestant Orphan Asylum. The above parties are represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 20—

Joseph Peacock, A. Wilde. Above parties are represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 26—

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, Robert Green, J. H. Foster, James Peacock. Above parties are represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 16—

John M. Wilson, Grant Goodrich, Berthold Loenthal, John Forsythe. The above parties are represented by Grant Goodrich, attorney.

Objection No. 30—

H. H. Haaf. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 13—

D. B. Gardner. Represented by Kinney & Coffee, attorneys.

Objection No. 1—

G. D. Beebe.

Objection No. 21—

James Olin. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 38—

S. Sciessnagle. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 28—

Susan B. Jenks. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 10—

Charles B. Hosmer, Harriet M. Norton, Julia Buckley, Edward B. Hosmer.

The above parties are represented by C. B. Hosmer & Son, attorneys.

Objection No. 22—

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 37—

Sinai Congregation. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys, represent the above party.

Objection No. 17—

M. O. Wright. Represented by Prentiss & Hooks, attorneys.

Objection No. 8—

Isaac M. Hardin. Represented by John W. Waughop, attorney.

Objection No. 25—

Mathew Allen. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 7—

George B. Thatcher. Represented by S. K. Russell, attorney.

Objection No. 4—

Joseph B. Eadward, John A. Owen. Represented by John A. Owen, attorney.

Objection No. 23—

Henry Sweet, T. W. Lambin, Fred Gall, Charles Lanthry, Augustus Arkhoff, Solomon Querbach, Augustus Bock, David Saaes, Morris Mitchell, Ernst Brandt, J. N. Barker, Henry Weber, Fred Polwart, George Pallias, Emil Drier, William Krauss, Charles Wuenscher, A. C. Lausten, T. M. Lambine, William Rodecker, Henry Wolf, August Schultz, John King, Philip Eberling, Charles Muensche, John Buehler, Louis E. Mallow, Charles Madder, John Schleimer, John Lippert, Charles Kelley, Elizabeth Nebel, Edmond Shoeffe, William G. Field, Nicholas Boeller, August Darker, George Heubner, Henry Straman, John Bartell, George Robifs, John Gebel, Ernst Nodding, C. Wolf, William Orus, John Buckler, Fred Goeber, Fred Herold, Erdmon Shoeffe, Andrew Anderson, J. P. Weber, Peter Courather, August Nergen, Christian Bruss, Henry P. Steinhaus, Henry Hillman, E. F. Smith, H. C. Hellman, C. H. Plantz, Fred Franks, Theodore Stall, Henry Huslaff, Ernst Krueger, August Hallwig, Julius Meyer, Charles Millbrandt, Moritz Dunneberg, Anton Deltman, Charles Markin, James Dagment, William Grosskoff, H. W. Mosher, F. Wellmann, F. C. Schwartz, Adam Boettger, August Krawkow, Albert Gungblat, James Dagment, Henry Staats, Charles Witte, William Anessen, William Krus, Mary VanHorn, G. T. Chovengel, Fred Kreuger, Fred Heitzman, Charles Durr, Fred Frost, John Dickinson, Morris Hirsch, Louis Hintz, H. Greenebaum, Peter Damon, George Marback, L. B. Walden, S. J. Russell, Henry Weber, William Kruss, George Barifs, S. Schlesinger,

The above parties are represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 9—

Mary G. Gardner. Represented by Kinney & Coffee, attorneys.

Objection No. 11—

D. B. Gardner. Represented by Kinney & Coffey, attorneys.

Objection No. 12—

S. S. Gardner, D. B. Gardner. Represented by Kinney & Coffee, attorneys.

Objection No. 15—

S. S. Gardner. Represented by Kinney & Coffee, attorneys.

Objection No. 3—

William Gilmore, James Raynton, Abigal C. Stuck. Represented by M. F. Heenan, attorney.

Objection No. 15—

Illinois Central Railroad Company. Represented by Jewett & Adams, attorneys.

Objection No. 6—

Lewis Cash, Patrick Cash, John O'Malley, Sr., John O'Malley, Jr. Represented by F. A. Moran, attorney.

Objection No. 14—

A. H. Gardner. Represented by Kinney & Coffee, attorneys.

Objection No 18—

Charles Reissig. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. 19—

Marcus D. Gilman. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. 21—

John Wentworth. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. ...—

Charles H. Duck. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. 22—

Mathew C. Winslow. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. 23—

J. Gamble. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. 25—

Dryden N. Burnham. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection No. 26—

Norman C. Perkins. Represented by Scoville & Bayley, attorneys.

Objection—

William H. Clark, Mary Catlin, Daniel Goodwin, Rachel C. Storrs, Benjamin V. Page, William Sprague, Alfred Bennett. Represented by William E. Furness, attorney.

Objection No. 32—

Mathew Allen. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 34—

John Borden. Represented by McDaid, Wilson & Pitcher, attorneys.

Objection No. 36—

John Forsythe. Represented by McDaid, Wilson & Pitcher, attorneys.

Objection No. 24—

Mathew Laflin, P. Kilnether, D. Phigal. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 31—

John Davis, Helen Davis. Represented by Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, attorneys.

Objection No. 35—

William B. Walker, Samuel Gugston, Charles H. Atkins, H. T. Dickey, Samuel Walker, Julius Wadsworth, E. W. Batchford, William H. Bradley, E. S. Hawley, Ralph E. Starkweather, Charles H. Starkweather, F. H. Starkweather, David B. Lee, M. B. Bronson, J. P. Clarkson, William Hanlon, J. H. Prentiss, Henry Vreeland, Henry L. Pasco, Henry Bennett, Lucy F. Farmers, J. L. Marsh, M. L. Marsh, George C. Sherman, Martha L. Marsh, Francis T. Sherman, Electro Shennan, J. G. Smith, Mark K. Peck, Walter L. Peck, Clarence I. Peck, H. S. Peck, F. W. Peck, Jacob Gross, Peter Fox, Eliza McGinniss, F. W. Steinhause, August Steinhouse, Patrick Kehoe, John B. Filford, Charles Waurecke, E. Simons, Robert Moore, W. Terry, John Sabrit, James Breckenridge, Catherine Sturtevant, W. H. Holden, William Wayman, C. Lamb, E. B. McCagg, F. H. Kales, John M. Douglas, W. J. Culver, S. A. Linto, Dennis Spaulding, Ellen Snood, Heirs of H. Barnum, J. D. Peck, Chicago Acad'y of Science, D. W. Sutherland, J. C. Walter, George C. Walker, A. L. Galt, J. N. Hendricks, C. Holbrook, J. B. Waller, H. O. McDaid, Thomas Foster, Hugh B. Ray, S. S. Davidson, H. H. Haaff, J. M. Wilson, M. Andrews, Howard Goodspeed, —— Hall, Thomas Moran, Charles W. Spear, A. M. Lancaster, W. R. Page, J. H. Gage, F. E. Bird, Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago West Division Railway Company, M. E. Robinson, Julia B. Newberry, Emily J. Colby, Michael Mooney, J. D. Wallace, Thomas Mackin, C. C. P. Holden, B. S. Honore, Edward McConnell,

Represented by McDaid, Wilson & Pitcher, attorneys.

Objection No. 19—

Eustace J. Cooper, John Tragnor, W. T. Johnson, C. Jackson, E. R. Harman, Charles Follansbee, M. L. Lamb, D. R. Dyche, A. C. Prout, John D. McLeod, Arthur W. Briggs, John W. Knox, Timothy S. Fitche, William Spreight, Robert Watson, D. S. Patterson, Joseph Neeley, D. R. Brandt, Walter Butler, F. S. Newrell, S. L. Jones, Harriet Farlin, Clara S. Mason, N. B. Rapplye, Henry S. Monroe, C. J. Bessell, D. M. Tucker, Cornelia W. Story, John Paxon, Isaac Bradley, Pearce & Benjamin, T. B. McDonough, E. A. Runyan, Ellen S. Runyan, Mary C. A. O'Finn, S. A. Little, S. C. Benham, Christ Church, Milton Jerome, Helen A. Brandt, W. S. Weeks, Caroline D. Hill, James Little, Henry E. Picket, Walter N. Woodruff, John J. O'Reiley, Mrs. R. McCollum, Francis Larned, Edgar Loomis, Martin O. Walton, S. Addreus, S. E. Snoad, Dennis Spaulding, H. H. Shufeldt, Elish M. Hains, John C. Hains, Henry Sucet, M. Lantry, M. Frank, Carille Mason, James Otis, David Kreigh, W. S. Davidson, Simeon Mears, M. A. Frisby, Thomas A. Brown, E. R. Burbank, E. L. Fowler, John L. Kellogg, John B. Hoxie, Philip Lafman, H. H. Walker, Samuel J. Walker, Bernard Engle, Isaac Livingston, Isaac Marks, Joseph Morris, Henry Patwerris, Carol Gaytes, G. L. Sharp, W. B. Wells, P. D. Hamilton, Fernando Jones, Charles W. Colehour, S. Silvey, D. S. Taylor, John D. McLeod, A. L. Prout, W. A. Ewing, A. B. Smith, Jacob Weil, George S. Whitaker, John C. Rounds, H. H. Honore, T. B. Murray, Henry Neirmeir, Trustees of Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, Sidney Kent, Andrew Gleason.

Represented by Edward Roby, attorney.

FOREIGN.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

HAS THE POPE POWER TO DEPOSE KINGS?

From the Silesian People's Gazette (organ of the Prince-Bishop of Breslau).

We assert that even to-day the Pope has the power to install Kings, and may be feel called upon once more to exercise it. All German Kings and Princes are the Pope's; true indeed, they have been baptized with water and in the name of the Triune God. But suppose that a King should prohibit us to recognize a Pope legitimately elected as the spiritual head of the Church (compare Bismarck's dispatch to Count Arnim, dated 14th May, 1872), or is determined, by force, to make of us Old or State Catholics; in those instances we do not know why the Pope should not once more exercise the power given him by Christ. If St. Gregory of Nazianzen declared all Bishops to be magistrates, and that the law of Christ had subjected the Princes, too, to their sovereignty, how much more, then, do the Popes possess his sovereignty, and in exceptional cases and emergencies may draw the sword for the good of the Church, as well as may be forced to declare: "The firm of that Prince, under the firm-name of 'by the grace of God,' has become bankrupt, the house has failed, its chief is under guardianship, being now disabled to do any more business." Accordingly, the Pope has the power to depose Kings.

FRANCE.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Assembly to-day adopted Walton's amendment to the Ventavon bill, granting Presidents of the Republic power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The division took place amidst intense excitement. The vote was announced, as follows: For the amendment, 449; against it, 249.

M. Dufaure reported an amendment to the Ventavon bill from the Committee of Thirty providing in effect as follows: "That the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, three months before the expiration of each septennial term, shall decide of their own accord or at the request of the President of the Republic whether any revision of the Constitution shall be made. In case such revision is determined upon, both Chambers must meet in Congress before the decision is carried into execution, and revisions of the Constitution will not be valid unless ratified by a two-thirds majority of Congress." The dead-lock in the Assembly has ended. The Right Centre and all fractions of the Left have united in a majority which controls the House.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the liberal party to be held to-morrow, the supporters of Forster will present a programme of principles comprising the universal establishment of School Boards, the assimilation of county and thorough franchise, a redistribution of Parliamentary seats, and reform of the land tenure. The Whigs refuse to indorse this platform, considering it too advanced. A meeting is expected to pass at once a resolve regretting the retirement of Gladstone. Goshen will then nominate the Marquis of Hartington for the leadership of the party. A member of advanced Liberals, including Fawcett and Mundella, will attend the meeting in order to define their position. They will state that, while willing to give the Marquis of Hartington general support, they reserve the liberty of advocating their own opinions. The Independent Liberals will advocate the adoption of the Forster programme, with a view of educating the party and raising an agitation in the country.

CHINA.

THE EMPRESS COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a private telegram from China confirms the report of the death of the Emperor, and states that the Empress, overcome with grief, committed suicide; that a son of the seventh Prince, 3 years old, has been proclaimed Emperor, and that the Empress' mother is again Regent.

GERMANY.

THE ULTRAMONTANE POLICY.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Ultramontanes have resolved to make the Bishop of Paderborn a candidate for Parliament from Westphalia.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

NORWICH, Ct., Feb. 2.—The Third Congressional District Republican Convention to-day renominated H. H. Starkweather by acclamation.

Bequest to Marblehead.

A legacy bequeathed to the Town of Marblehead, Mass., by the late Benjamin Abbot, of Boston, was received by the Town Treasurer last week. It amounts to $103,000. The testator's will read as follows: "I have made this provision for the Town of Marblehead because it was my birthplace. And it is my desire that a building shall be erected for the benefit of the inhabitants of said town; but I do not intend to limit the use of the legacy to that purpose, or to impose conditions which would prevent the use of it for such other general public objects as the inhabitants of said town may determine upon in their discretion. I desire that my name shall always be attached to said fund."

CREDIT MOBILIER ECLIPSED.

A Monster Corruption Fund.

Eleven Millions of Dollars to Bribe Congress.

The Memphis, El Paso, Texas & Pacific Railroad.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 1.

We herewith present to our readers some parts of the documentary evidence respecting the greatest instance of official corruption ever known in the Congress of the United States, or in any civilized Government.

The following is an extract from the complainants' bill in equity in the suit of Paul S. Forbes et al. vs. the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Western District of Texas, July 6, 1870:

And these complainants show as further evidence of the reckless and fraudulent manner in which the affairs of the said Company have been conducted, that on or about the 2d day of March, 1868, certificates under the seal of the said Company were prepared and issued each in the following form:

"Southern Transcontinental Railroad, Texas Division, from Jefferson to El Paso, construction, series A.

"Twenty-three sections of 20 miles, certificate No. 14. The Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad hereby acknowledge itself indebted to John C. Fremont in the sum of $1,000, payable on the surrender hereof by the transfer of fifty acres of agricultural land to his order, to be located by the holder after the completion of the above named section of railroad, upon any of the eight million acres donated by the State of Texas to the Company, and open country, or at the holder's option by one of the $1,000 bonds that may be granted to the Company by the United States in aid of the construction of a railroad from Jefferson to El Paso, and issued on account of the section above designated.

"In testimony whereof the Executive Committee, by virtue of the authority vested in them have hereunto affixed the corporation seal of the Company, March 2, 1868, at Philadelphia.

"WILLIAM SCHMOELE,
"W. G. SNETHEN,
"Executive Committee."

Which certificates were and are indorsed by the said John C. Fremont, and large numbers of them have been given to various persons and are now held by them, the only consideration therefor, if any, being supposed influence which said persons might exercise in obtaining the passage of certain bills by the Congress of the United States, applied for on behalf of the said Company, and intended to make its railroad part of a general railroad across the continent.

"WHERE IT WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD."

The following is an extract from the affidavit of W. R. Bergholtz, made June 27, 1870, and filed in the suit of Paul S. Forbes et al. vs. the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company:

And deponent further saith, that the charge on said page 35, that the Executive Committee issued stock certificates to themselves and their friends without compensation being paid to the said Company therefor, with the object of obtaining influence for the purpose of carrying out the projects of the managers of said Company pending, or to be brought before the Congress of the United States, he knows to be true; so far as this, that stock certificates to a very large amount, and equal to or exceeding $1,000,000, par value, were given by the managers of the Company to this deponent, to be handed by him to various individuals, which service he performed, no compensation being given by any of those individuals nor any consideration, except their supposed influence as aforesaid.

The following is an extract from the petition of George W. Gerrish, Roger Fowler, and Abraham Rex to be allowed to intervene by way of cross bill in the suit of Paul S. Forbes et al. vs. the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company. Petition sworn to before John A. Shields, United States Commissioner Southern District of New York, Aug. 1, 1871:

And your petitioners further allege that, as they are informed and believe the fact to be, the said Schmoele did not perform his said agreement to sell the said twenty millions of stock at the price of not less than 75 cents on the par value of each nominal dollar thereof; but, on the contrary, did by himself and others give away and donate to various members of Congress, and other persons supposed to have influence to effect the object desired, all of said twenty millions of stock for the purpose of procuring the passage of an act of Congress granting a grant of land and other privileges to said Company, or to some other company in accord or acting with them.

The following is an extract from the affidavit of William Sutphen, made Aug. 25, 1871, and filed in the suit of Paul S. Forbes et al. vs. the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company:

William Sutphen, being duly sworn, deposes that he is an attorney-at-law, and engaged as such in the practice of his profession in the City of New York; that he has carefully examined the records in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and finds therein filed a complaint in an action wherein John A. C. Gray, as Receiver of above-named defendant, is the plaintiff, and Morton C. Hunter and five others are defendants; that such complaint was duly verified by the plaintiff on the 1st day of December, 1870, and an injunction thereon was on the 2d day of said December duly issued; that such action is brought to recover from defendants certain bonds issued by defendants, known as construction bonds, on the ground that some were delivered to the defendants therein, or to some one of them, by some person or officer of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, for illegal purposes, that is to influence legislation by the Congress of the United States in its behalf.

[The *Sun* here gives at length extracts from the records of the Company, and continues.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing references to and quotations from the records of the Company establish the fact that an enormous corruption-fund was created for use at Washington, and also that a large amount was distributed.

The following is a recapitulation:

Feb. 29, 1868, Executive Committee resolved to issue 30,000 settlement certificates of par value of $105 each	$ 3,150,000
March 2, 1868, Executive Committee resolved to issue 5,500 construction certificates of $1,000 par value each, and April 14, 1868, Fremont reports that he has disposed of	3,000,000
Jan 7, 1869, the Stockholders' Convention directed stock to issue to Schmoele, to be held by him for the purposes of Executive Committee, to the amount of	5,000,000
April 10, 1869, Executive Committee certified that construction bonds had been suitably disposed of to the amount of	500,000
March 22, 1869, Fremont received from Schmoele construction bonds to the amount of	125,000
	$11,775,000

There is accounted for so far the records show only the following sums:

April 10, 1869, Executive Committee certify that they had given Donnelly	250,000
Same date directed Schmoele to transfer to Smith, Hunter, McCormick, Fuller, and Heintzelman, stock	300,000
	550,000
Leaving of the corruption fund disbursed by Fremont under direction of Executive Committee yet to be accounted for	$11,225,000

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Extract from a letter written Aug. 20, 1867, to William Schmoele, Treasurer, by W. G. Snethen, Secretary of the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company:

Mr. Stewart (Joe) and myself, I must tell you, have been most fortunate in arranging with the Mexican Minister Romero, to favor the application of our company for a new grant of way for a railroad over Chihuahua and Sonora from Guaymas to El Paso, from the Mexican Congress which meets Sept. 15 next. Mr. Romero goes home at the close of this month, and will take our application with him. All that he asks is proof of the ability and good faith of our Company to build the road across Mexico to assure the grant. All previous grants have lapsed. The General (Fremont) goes to Boston to confer with his associates there about this thing, and to arrange for sending out to Mexico an agent, who will most probably be Mr. Stewart, who is an intimate friend of Romero's, and the stanch advocate of Juarez. So you see things look well. With such a grant of the right of way in our hands, our enterprise joined to yours becomes an insured success.

FROM SNETHEN TO SCHMOELE, SEPT. 25, 1867.

The General (Fremont) was very much cast down. I brought him all up. He had been talking this very morning with Gould about getting up an association of gentlemen to raise $150,000. Perfectly useless! I bade him be still and just wait. He has determined to do so, but urges speedy action, because he thinks this is the flood-tide that must lead to the getting of a subsidy from Congress, and to getting a grant in our favor direct from Jaurez, through Gen. Banks, who goes out to Mexico on the 5th prox. Juarez wants to raise money through our Government, and Banks is in for granting it. As Chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations, Banks is heart and hand with our enterprise. Gen. Fremont hopes you may be in such position as to show Gen. Banks your plans for building the road, so that he can command the grant to us, as a condition of Jaurez' getting a loan from our Government. I will write you more of this, or tell you of it, if I can get over to Philadelphia on Saturday, as I hope to be able to do after I visit Bordentown on Friday. Everything in this respect certainly looks well for us.

HOW THINGS LOOKED IN THE SPRING OF 1868.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Snethen to Schmoele on the introduction of the memorial and bill in Congress:

CASPARI'S HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1868.—DEAR DOCTOR: The memorial and bill were presented in the House to-day by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. I could not find Nunn, and it is better to have a man like Maynard. He is an old and favored member. The presentation and reference will be made in the *Globe* and Associated Press dispatches, for Maynard gave the notice to the *Globe* reporters, and I gave one to Mr. Gobright, agent of the A. P., who promised me to put it on the wires. In the Senate Mr. Fowler will present the memorial and bill if he gets a chance on the adjournment of the Court, which I think he will be able to do. If so, I will advise you before the mail closes or train leaves at 7:20 p. m. I will telegraph this news to Epperson this evening, simply the fact of the memorial and bill being in it. The General saw Gov. Morton and Mr. Nye this morning. Both are for the road. I saw Covode, who is also for us. We are now working on the two Committees, so as to get the bill reported. Covode showed me a letter from Howard, the head of the Law Department of the Pennsylvania Central (Howard is Covode's nephew), inquiring whether Butler will not consent to be retained as counsel of the Company in an important matter? Evidently to promote the Tom Scott road! I made a note of this, and so has the General. We'll see if we can't anticipate them. The General goes to work at that to-night. Everything looks well. The goose hangs high. No refusal yet to go for us.

The following is an extract from a letter of W. G. Snethen, Secretary of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, dated May 9, 1869:

I have written to Stewart, telling him to go on canvassing Congress on the general principle, noting where he thinks other arguments will be more potent. If he will go down on Monday next, I shall urge him to go on as if I were present, making his arrangements and putting off their consummation till I return.

FROM FREMONT TO SCHMOELE.

CASPARIS, 21st April, 1869.—MY DEAR SIR: I very much regret not to have found you here. It is of really great importance that we confer together more frequently, and that the points which present themselves here as good to be made be fixed. I think it was an error not to have arranged with Gen. Wilson, and you will find it so. This work is too heavy to be carried without strong support, and strong enemies must not be made. You can afford to give, and if you adopt a different policy, you will fail, certainly, here. I inclose you a letter which I have received from Mr. Reilly. Pray consider it seriously.

To-morrow at noon I prepare to leave for Tarrytown, N. Y., or certainly the next morning. I should be glad to have a note from you addressed to me there. Yours truly, J. C. FREMONT.

Dr. William Schmoele, No. 214 West Logan square, Philadelphia.

RECEIPT GIVEN BY COL. DUNCAN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27, 1869.—I have received from Col. S. H. Epperson, President of the Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad Company, various certificates of stock in Washington City during the spring of 1869, amounting to $85,000, which I distributed according to his directions for the Company. I received in the summer other certificates amounting to $45,000 for the same purposes, and have distributed them accordingly.

I have received in part pay of services rendered by me to the Memphis & El Paso Pacific Company the amount of one certificate for $100,000 stock, and ten certificates, Nos. 468 to 477 inclusive, for $10,000 each. BLANTON DUNCAN.

EPPERSON'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.—Col. Blanton Duncan has accounted for the various certificates of stock issued to him by the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company for certain specified purposes, and has distributed them according to instructions—$130,000. B. H. EPPERSON, President.

GEN. DENT.

From D. W. C. Clark, Executive Clerk of the Senate, to Maj. Bergholtz.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1869.—MY DEAR MAJOR: A few moments since I met Gen. Dent in the lobby. He asked for you, and said, "Why the devil don't he come over? We can fix things as he wants them in ten minutes." I told him I expected you last week, but could not foresee when you would come. He remarked that he is going West with Gen. Grant early next week. I thought you might like to know this, if there remains anything to be fixed by Gen. Grant or Gen. Dent. I wrote you a line last evening. In haste, yours ever, D. W. C. C.

"DON'T FORGET CARPENTER."

From Fremont to Col. Duncan:

OFFICE OF W. AUFERMANN, 66 Exchange Place, New York, April 1, 1869.—DEAR COLONEL: I reached home last night pretty near ill, and have not been quite up to the work to-day. I will need the rest of the week to carry my work through, and I propose to do it well. Our success abroad has been really splendid, and we are on the road to a great result and great success. I see that the *World's* correspondent attacks us. Pray turn him around and set him at work the other way, and don't forget Carpenter. Next week will be enough for the passage of our bill. Yours truly, J. C. FREMONT.

Col. Blanton Duncan.

SHANKS ANXIOUS ABOUT DUNCAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of W. R. Bergholtz to Col. Blanton Duncan, dated New York, Dec. 18, 1869:

Gen. Shanks had also a long interview with the General. Shanks said that you had more influence in Washington than anybody else, in or out of Congress, and that he would not attempt to do anything there without your co-operation. He thought that yourself, Hunter, and him could carry the measure.

NOT A SQUARE TRANSACTION.

Strictly confidential and on the [].

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1869.—DEAR MAJ.: Have you tried hard to capture Florida? You will understand, but cannot touch him. There is one other way, and I think it will be successful. That is this, and if your want to risk it I may accomplish it. You must risk $500, and if you are willing to risk it, deposit the amount to my credit at Jay Cooke & Co.'s, this city. I am obliged to go to New York before your return, or would see you in person. I dare not say anything to either of the other of your friends. I shall not be back until Monday or Tuesday. If you think you can risk it, I will bring him if any one can. I will leave check for one-half of the amount, and not check the remainder unless absolutely necessary, and will return to you. I will leave the check with the party who will use it for the purpose for which it is desired. If you do it, telegraph me at the Metropolitan, New York, and I can telegraph back to present check. I am anxious about that, as I wish the bill all right, and shall avail myself of your offer. Truly yours, JOHN B. DENNIS.

HUNTER TO HELP SHANKS.

The following is an extract from a letter of W. R. Bergholtz to Col. Blanton Duncan, dated New York, Dec. 27, 1869:

Gen. F., as President, ought to be here, but will have to go to Washington immediately after New Year, and watch Congressional matters. Gen. Hunter will also remain there and help Shanks. I, myself, do not expect to go there, but will remain in the office here. Outsiders are of course not wanted. Your plan to pass the right of way bill is, no doubt, the only practical one, and by far the cheapest for the Company.

DUNCAN THE ONLY MAN WHO GAVE RECEIPTS.

The following is an extract from a letter from W. R. Bergholtz to Col. Blanton Duncan, dated New York, Dec. 31, 1869:

Epperson says nobody else has given any receipts for stock received for services, therefore did not want you to do so; it was not required. . . . Gen. F. will go to Washington on the 10th of January to review the field. I saw a letter from Shanks the other day to the General, in which he said: "With Duncan we can win; without him it looks very doubtful. He must be fixed so that he will co-operate with us."

SHANKS TO BERGHOLTZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1869.—*W. R. Bergholtz:* MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: I had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. A. A. Drake, of Missouri. I am much pleased with him. There was another gentleman with him also, whose name I now forget. I will be happy to call on Drake when at Trenton or New York. I wrote to the General yesterday and to-day. I urged him to write to Duncan. Hunter and myself are working faithfully to put our working-forces in order. Write at any time. I will read a line from you with pleasure. Your friend, J. P. C. SHANKS.

HUNTER TO BERGHOLTZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1870.—DEAR BERGHOLTZ: Your letter just received inclosing slips from newspapers. You must not complain if you do not get letters as regularly as you wish. We are all hard at work, and, I think, doing splendidly. I feel that we will get through Congress all right, and through Texas also. All the Texas men are with us. If we have any drawbacks I will write you. Tell friend Snethen that I received that forty shares of stock all right. If he needs an acknowledgment I will send it. All well. Kind regards to Dr. Schmoele, Mr. Snethen, and son, and accept for self. Your friend, MORTON C. HUNTER.

SHANKS AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1870.—MY DEAR BERGHOLTZ: Your very acceptable letter is just to hand. I hasten to answer and to assure you that my heart goes out to meet Fremont at all times. My friendship for him never wavers, and my labors for him shall not lag. I have a fond hope for his success. I believe him to be both honest and capable, and am proud to know that he controls the movements. I will read the papers you name. I am truly sorry about Duncan; he is a host with —— of the House, and we need him, *need him*, NEED HIM. I will see the General when he comes. Hunter is here in good health. Yours, J. P. C. SHANKS.

SHORT, BUT IMPORTANT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1870.—*Maj. Bergholtz:* MY DEAR FRIEND: Matters now look better. I cannot explain, but this is true. Hopes have more foundation. TEXAS is O. K. So is Arkansas, I understand. MORE ANON. TO-DAY IS IMPORTANT. Yours truly, J. P. C. SHANKS.

TRANSFER TO MY WIFE.

The following is an extract from a letter of Hunter to Bergholtz, dated Feb. 18, 1870:

Inclosed I send you my railroad stock. Please transfer to my wife, and forward same to me at once. I send you power of attorney for that purpose.

MEN OF BRAINS TO BE PAID FOR.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Epperson to Col. Duncan, Sept. 27, 1869:

Of course we are not so unreasonable as to expect men of talent and influence to worry themselves,—to expend their time and money for nothing. We know they will not do it. Heretofore we have endeavored, by the use of a limited amount of stock, to secure the assistance of such. When 200 or 300 miles of the road is built our stock will begin to have some value, and then our means of procuring assistance will be greatly increased.

WANTS TO SELL.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hunter to Bergholtz, dated April 2, 1872:

On the 1st day of July next my bonds, interest and principal, will amount to $296,000. I want to dispose of them, as I need money. Tell me what you will give me for them in cash. I will sell cheap.

ABOUT ORGANIZATION OF TRANSCONTINENTAL.

The following is a letter from Snethen to Schmoele:

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 14, 1870.—DEAR DOCTOR: Inclosed is a scrap from the *Evening Post* of yesterday. Report in *Tribune* to-day say books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock at an early day. Here, you see, the old thieves are at work again. Gilbert told me that the organization would be made by parties in Gray's interest, with Fremont and his gang left out in the cold. It seems it is Gray and his friends who are out-doors, unless, indeed, this is part of the programme of Mr. Gray, which I can hardly think possible. All will depend on who takes the stock. If Fremont does, he will pay the first installment out of the Frenchmen's money, and of course have it all his own way until his brother rogues oust him. It is possible that the Texas people—Throckmorton, Clark, Don Campbell, and others, are the stockholders, but where can they get the money? I hear nothing from you in relation to your interview with Gilbert and Davenport. Is it not worth the trouble of telling me?

I have got a copy of the bill for you, after almost a quarrel with Mr. Richard Wayne Parker, Courtland Parker's son. I receipted for it, for you. It seems that Kinney, the editor of the Newark *Advertiser*, managed to get hold of a copy and published a summary, much to Parker's dissatisfaction. Yours, ever, W. G. SNETHEN.

The following is an extract from a statement made by W. R. Bergholtz:

I am well acquainted with all the movements and transactions of Fremont and others in Washington, during 1869, before Congress. I often came in contact with Senators and members in relation to the passage of the act, and know that many members were deeply interested in our success. Many held the securities of the Company—large sums were paid directly and indirectly for Congressional aid.

VERY INTERESTING.

The following is a statement made by Nathaniel Paige, of Washington:

During the winter of '70 and '71 I met John A. C. Gray, of New York, at the Arlington House in this city. Having seen me come from the rooms occupied by Gen. Fremont, he asked me if I would step into the parlor of the hotel and talk with him a few moments. Believing that he was friendly to Fremont and his enterprises, I accepted the invitation, entered the parlor, and was soon engaged in a general conversation concerning Gen. Fremont, and the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad. He said that Fremont had unfortunately fallen into the hands of a band of unscrupulous knaves, among the chief of whom were Morton and Corwin, and that if he remained under their influence they would not only rob him of a large sum of money, but would make sure of the defeat of his bill before Congress. He told me that he had been with Fremont from the very beginning of his railroad scheme on the 32d parallel, and that, although he had at one time favored the 35th parallel road, known as the Atlantic & Pacific, he then believed the 32d was the only one that could be built, the Indian Territory being in the way of the construction of the other. He also told me that he was in Paris when Fremont negotiated the bonds of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, and that he prevented Fremont from being heavily blackmailed while there by a person from New York, who was familiar with all the secrets of the negotiation. That he had saved Fremont several times in New York from arrest, and that it constantly required the exercise of all his skill to keep Fremont out of prison and from the influence of those who would sooner or later surely put him there. At this interview Gray spoke highly of the bonds negotiated by Fremont in Paris, and said legislation by Congress would cure any irregularities in their issue, or any misstatements made in order to secure their sale in France. He said that it was not much of a crime to cheat a French stock speculator, and that if Fremont would only keep in good hands (meaning, I suppose, his—Gray's) he would not be troubled much on account of irregularities.

From the sale of bonds in Paris Gray turned the conversation into the Land Grant bill before Congress, and asked me what I thought its prospects were. I told him that Fremont felt absolutely sure of the House and also of the Senate, with the exception of the Pacific Railroad Committee; that Senator Howard was bitterly opposed to the bill, and would oppose it to the end. Gray said that Howard could be had for money, and that if Fremont wanted $50,000 to secure his vote he (Gray) would advance it, and take security upon the iron in New Orleans. In this connection he told me to make the proposition to Fremont. After we had disposed of Howard in this way, in our conversation, I told him that Stewart, of Nevada, would also be a difficult man to control. Gray immediately replied by saying that Stewart was one of one of these high-priced political knaves, who must have money in hand, or a huge slice of the job itself, before he would move an inch, and that he would take him in hand himself.

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, was also on the Pacific Railroad Committee, and understood to be opposed to Fremont, and in the interest of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Being very well acquainted with Abbott, I called upon him and endeavored to secure his vote for the Memphis & El Paso. He spoke of Fremont in the severest terms, and of Hays, President of the Atlantic & Pacific, in the most flattering—said the latter had sold him stock in the road in Missouri, of which he was President, at one-fourth its real value, from which he had made about $30,000, and asked me if Fremont could do as well by him in the event of his giving his vote and using his influence for his road. A few days after this conversation Abbott called upon me and asked me if I would indorse his note for $5,000 for ninety days. I said yes, and indorsed it, and upon my indorsement he had it discounted at the banking-house of Lewis, Johnson & Co. At the expiration of ninety days the note went to protest, and I was called upon to pay it. I went to the Senate chamber and saw Abbott about it. He said he supposed I would take up the note and charge it to Fremont. I told him there was no such understanding, and if the note was not paid within three days I would denounce him on the floor of the Senate in the presence of his fellow-Senators as a thief and a bribe-taker. At the expiration of three days the note was paid.

FREMONT OUT IN THE COLD.

Before the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in March, 1871, the friends of Thomas A. Scott determined to control the enterprise and throw Fremont out in the cold. This was accomplished by having it understood that after the passage of the bill and the organization of the Company a Construction Company would be formed and a contract entered into with the Texas & Pacific Company for building the road, from which very large profits would be made.

After the passage of the bill a large number of members of Congress became directly or indirectly interested in said Construction Company, and, but for the privilege of taking stock in said Company, never would have voted for said bill. Gen. Butler took a very large quantity of the stock, and was conspicuous in his efforts to secure the passage of the bill; and was also known on the floor of the House as the leader and wire-puller of the Tom Scott faction.

The chief reliance of Scott now is upon the stockholders of the California & Texas Construction Company in the House and Senate. An honest investigation would show that several millions of stock are held by Senators and members, of their near confidential friends and relatives; and also that Fremont originally controlled the Senate through stock held by Senators in another road.

CASUALTIES.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy No. 4 passenger train going east this morning, at 4 a. m., broke a switch-rail 4½ miles from here, and the whole train dashed off the track into a ditch, smashing the engine and baggage-car badly. Nobody injured. The passengers were taken on by the 6:30 morning train going east.

AN UNFORTUNATE SLEEP WALKER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—A lad named Wright, about 13 years old, journeying with his mother from Wisconsin to St. Paul, was lost off a train near Whitewater River, in Wisconsin, last night. He is supposed to have walked out of the car door and off the platform in a somnambulistic condition. The train was backed and a careful search made, without success.

Reasons for Drinking.

Old Sambo Shute, long since gone across the dark valley, was a worthy man in his way, and genial withal; but Sambo would occasionally get drunk. One day his employer took him to task, and read him a lecture, at the close of which he asked him if he didn't think he could do better for the future.

"Don'o, mas'r," said the darkey, scratching his head.

"But what do you think?"

"Well, mas'r, I's afear'd I tink not."

"Sambo, what do you mean? Do you mean that you will not try?"

"'Twouldn't be of no use, mas'r. Fact is, 'twas born in me. Rum is my nat'ral drink. Yer see, afore I was born, my father and mother were boff bought on de coast of Africa, an' paid for in rum."

This is about equal to the excuse of the old fellow in a New Hampshire bar-room. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a number of thirsty ones had entered the tavern for their beverage; and they all offered an excuse for their indulging. One said he had a pain in his side; another had a touch of the cholic; another had a severe cold, and so on, and so on. At length a red-faced old Trojan stumped up to the bar, having listened to the excuses of the others, and said he:

"Say, old hoss, give us a glass of old Jamaica, stiff. My old woman's goin' to have codfish for dinner, and salt codfish allers makes me dry!"—*C., in New York Ledger.*

What "Happy New Year" Means in Paris.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The system of New Year's gifts here is a great bore, as the whole system of involuntary contributions in Europe is invariably. If a person fee, it is as well that the holiday season should be selected as the occasion, but to have the whole tribe of servants, tradespeople, etc., clamorous around one for *etrennes*, is neither agreeable nor comfortable. From the bootblack to the *concierge*, every servant in the house one inhabits expects a present, and the gift to the *concierge* must be one of considerable amount, else wo be to the unlucky resident's visiting-cards and letters; they will all go astray, or never be delivered at all. In houses where the floors are let off in apartments, the usual fee for the *concierge* is one per cent on the rent of each apartment, and if the sum set down be not sufficient, the high and mighty official will return it with a recommendation to the recalcitrant donor to find out how much is the proper amount. Such an instance actually took place within my own knowledge. Then the postman and the newspaper carrier, and every tradesman you may chance to employ, all flock around you with clamorous demands, and if a gentleman happens to be in business his *etrennes* to his employes become a regular tax. An American gentleman, who is at the head of a large manufactory here, told me that $400 would scarcely cover the amount he paid out yearly in this manner.

B. F. ALLEN.

The Late President of the Cook County National Interviewed.

He Says He Will Shortly Lay Before the World the Whole Truth.

And Make It Exceedingly Warm for Several High-Toned Chicagoans.

A Venomous Article by Mr. Charles A. Dana.

B. F. ALLEN.

THE GENTLEMAN INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY.

Mr. B. F. Allen was in the city yesterday. A representative of THE TRIBUNE called on him to ascertain the prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the affairs of the bank, and how he was progressing in his litigation with his New York partners. Mr. Allen was

AFFABLE AND PLEASANT,

and his strong, hearty-looking face showed very few traces of the mental distress and anxiety that must have been at work within for months. He was decidedly averse to saying anything for publication. His experience in interviews at the time of the panic and week before last, when his bank burst, was not encouraging.

"Why," said he, "in that long interview reported in the Times the day after the suspension, about so much"—marking off an inch or two on his forefinger—"was correct. The rest was

AN UTTER FABRICATION.

All the reigmarole I was made to say about THE TRIBUNE never passed my lips."

When questioned about the rumors current in the street, about his losses in pools in Rock Island, Toledo & Wabash, in silver mines in Utah, in corn on the Board of Trade, and the "Sheffield" enterprise at Wolf Lake, Mr. Allen replied invariably that the stories as told were false. In each there was some little fact, some suggestion of a truth, but that the whole was an inextricable mixture of truth and falsehood.

"Be patient," he continued, "You shall have

THE WHOLE TRUTH,

in time. It is all coming out, and take my word for it, the people will see when they know all that I have been grossly abused and deceived. There are other parties, on whose shoulders the blame must rest as well as on mine. And their share will be made public soon enough."

"How, Mr. Allen, could you have been induced to buy the Cook County National Bank at the price you did if it was in the condition you represent? You were a banker of great experience."

"Simply because the bank was under a Board of Directors of such

HIGH-TONED GENTLEMEN

as Chauncey T. Bowen, Lyman Trumbull, and others, and because I took the word of the latter that it was in good condition. I pledge you my word I took it without looking at an asset, and simply on the guarantee I was given.

"It was mighty green, I acknowledge; when I do get tripped up, I don't try to crawl out of it. I'll own right up that it was dreadfully green, but it was nothing worse."

"Why," continued Mr. Allen, "Mr. Spencer left the bank with $500,000 of paper that was

AS WORTHLESS AS A SUCKED ORANGE.

"I will prove what I say when the time comes, and give the names of the parties. It was very unfair of Mr. Spencer to show the memorandum of $12,000 as all he was liable for. There was more depreciation than that on the bad notes of one newspaper we had."

"There is one thing, Mr. Allen, that people cannot understand. How could the bank publish

SO STRONG A STATEMENT

the week before it closed? They think that looks bad."

"It does look bad," Mr. Allen frankly replied. "I admit it. But it is a fact that I never made a figure of it, nor knew how it was made. I was overwhelmed with cares and embarrassments. The whole statement was made up by subordinates."

"HOW WILL THE BANK AND YOURSELF COME OUT OF THE TROUBLE?"

"That cannot be told till Mr. Spink has completed his examination of the accounts of the bank, and the condition of its assets in New York. It also depends largely upon the decision of the suit between myself and my New York partners on the mortgage question. I return to Des Moines to-night to prosecute this matter. I have engaged

THE FOUR BEST LAWYERS IN IOWA;

have told them everything connected with the case, and they are unanimous in the belief that the mortgage will not stand. It is, of course, good only between myself and my partners, and their conduct has been such as to deprive them of any rights under it."

Mr. Allen reiterated his statement, made previously, that it was the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, that had agreed to advance him money. Last fall, to strengthen himself, he had arranged with them to advance him $500,000, $50,000 monthly, on the security of mortgages he held on Iowa property. The failure to do so he ascribed to the action of his New York partners, and not to any bad faith on the part of the Insurance Company.

MR. ALLEN DECLINED

to say anything more definite with regard to the deceit practiced upon him, he alleges, by Mr. Spencer and the "high-toned gentlemen" among whom he fell like that other countryman who "went down to Samaria" some centuries ago. That and the dishonesty of his New York partners will be judicially elucidated in due time.

MR. DANA ON ALLEN.

A VENOMOUS ARTICLE ON THE FAILURE.

New York Sun Editorial.

This event, though small in the catalogue of bankruptcies, has a significance and suggestiveness which merit notice. Written down as a corporation, it is in fact the individual insolvency of Mr. B. F. Allen. Its effects will be widespread in disaster. It falls upon a region slowly steadying itself into calmness of nerves, and renews a febrile irritation in finance. Balances needed in current business are tied up, and a returning quietude from apprehensions is rudely disturbed by the failure of a man reputed immensely rich.

The story is not a long one. Mr. Allen was a merchant in DesMoines, Ia., years ago, industrious, honest, and thriving. With the War, when the whole Northwest rushed to arms, and money flowed out in the flood-tides of expenditure, he embarked largely in the purchase of Quartermasters' vouchers. He was a nephew of the then Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis, and we think he never bought above par nor had to wait long for the payment.

On the organization of the National Bank system he launched heavily into the enterprise. He had two banks at Des Moines, and planted other vines in the wilderness. He was a Director of the Rock Island Railway, went into all the "pools" for bulling the stock, and then bearing the market; he built side roads on private account, aided land investments, lent money on mortgages, and bought and sold with steady influx of profit. Next he turned politician, and was a member of the Iowa Senate. The State Treasury was then plethoric in funds. The people were altogether absorbed in the War. The revenue officers, superabundant in loyalty, handed out the funds, and Mr. Allen was handy as a borrower. There was a crop of defalcations and indictments, but no imputation upon him, beyond taking illegal money and paying illicit interest.

But Iowa was too narrow for a widening ambition, and in an evil hour Mr. Allen changed his venue to Chicago, among a people not entirely unsophisticated in the ways of a wicked world. The panic of 1873 was impending, but there, as here, no warning was given to reef the full canvas. The question with them was suspension or continuance of cash payments. The most farreaching, wily, and sagacious banker of the region, W. F. Coolbaugh, was for a halt and rest; but other cities were paying, and so must Chicago. There was this difference: Cincinnati had a few dollars which they had not borrowed, and St. Louis possessed accumulations of legitimate business, while Chicago was rich in post notes and bills payable at convenience. Mr. Allen was the leader, and the late Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, was a deified potentate. From that hour Allen's fate was sealed. He had made a blunder, and crossed the track of one sleepless in pursuit and unrelenting in punishment. The hand of death was upon him. Still, not content with the pack-saddle and panniers of an enormous financial burden, he added the luxury of an "organ." The *Inter-Ocean* had already driven one wealthy banker to the almshouse, or nearly so, but Allen bought into it; and if there was ever a stupendous wrong that it did not defend, or a deep dive into infamy which it did not lift up and crown with a halo, it must have been on the Sabbath or a holiday when there was no edition issued.

The end is hardly yet. Mr. Allen is a type and symbol of a large family of politico-financiers who have brought the country to the verge of ruin. We have nothing to say against him personally. He found a whitened harvest field, and he mounted his two-in-hand reaper and bound up his sheaves. He has done no worse than many who have not yet sent up rockets and fired signal guns of distress. Moreover, he is a man of large public enterprise, with generous impulses, and liberal givings. He has deserved a better fortune than that which now frowns upon him; and if we use his name and calamity to warn against an overgreed of accumulation and an unlicensed ambition for power, it is with regret that the unvarying laws of social economy are sometimes executed upon victims worthy of a better fate.

AN IOWA STATEMENT.

SOME MORE ALLEGED FACTS.

The *Iowa State Journal*, printed at Des Moines, Mr. Allen's home, says that the *Adair County Reporter* throws some new light upon the Allen failure. Speaking of the remarkable statement prepared for Mr. Allen, it says:

"The statement of Mr. Allen does not disclose all the trouble, but is sufficiently clear to indicate that it will be a long time before any settlement can be had. For the information of our readers, we can state several facts not mentioned in Mr. Allen's statement. On Wednesday last the Recorder, R. O. Brown, received for record a warranty-deed from B. F. Allen and wife to C. T. Bowen for about 3,600 acres of land, lying in Pottawattamie, Shelby, Cass, Adair, Guthrie, and Dallas Counties, for the consideration of $100,000, or about $28.50 per acre. Bowen gave a mortgage back upon the same land, to secure the payment of $50,000 in five years at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually, which mortgage is assigned on its back by B. F. Allen to Hiram Wilson, dated Oct. 3, 1874.

"On the same day Mr. Brown also received for record from Allen, Stephens & Co., of New York, a copy of the mortgage given by B. F. Allen to said firm, to secure past and future advances, and conveying all his real estate in Iowa for that purpose. He also received from B. F. Allen a letter requesting that, should the Recorder receive such a paper, he should not record it.

"In the same mail came to the Clerk of the Court, J. J. Hetherington, a notice from Stephens & Blennerhassett, the other members of the New York firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., by Nourse & Kauffman, their attorneys, that an action had been commenced in the United States Circuit Court for the foreclosure of the mortgage given by B. F. Allen to the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., on all his lands in Iowa. The amount claimed as due said firm from B. F. Allen for advances to him is $900,000. This prevents any sale or mortgage of his Iowa lands until the determination of the suit, and also prevents Mr. Allen from opening his private bank or paying his depositors. What the final result will be, no one can tell.

"As far as we have learned, the only sufferers in Adair County are as follows: James C. Gibbs, about $2,000; J. J. Hetherington (private funds), about $1,400; L. J. Gray, Treasurer (public funds), $4,300."

THE NEW BISHOP.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention Assembles To-Day.

Programme of Services—The Prominent Candidates.

Views of Correspondents.

The interest which has been so general about the election of a Bishop culminates this morning in the session of the Episcopal Convention, which meets at 10 o'clock, in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, on West Washington street. The Cathedral still retains the Christmas decorations, forming a brilliant effect, although the sombre mourning on the Episcopal seat and Bishop's pew mark the loss which the diocese so recently felt. The central window of the church, too, is darkened, to show the loss of the chief light of the church. The clergy and lay delegates will assemble in the chapel adjoining, and will then proceed in procession to the church, the clergy in surplices.

THE SERVICES

will be full choral, the usual choir of the Cathedral being in attendance, under the direction of the Rev. Canon Knowles. The Rev. G. F. Cushman, D. D., President of the Standing Committee, will preach the sermon, which will bear relation to the important work for which the Convention is assembled.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Chase, the oldest presbyter in the diocese, will conduct the services, and will be assisted by the Rev. Drs. Sullivan, Locke, Gregg, Stocking, and others. The Holy Communion will be administered, after which a brief recess will be taken. A luncheon will be provided, the excellence of which is quite famous, and should reconcile deputies to their task. On reassembling, the Convention will proceed to the election of a Chairman, for which office the Rev. Dr. Chase is probably the only candidate.

It seems to be generally considered that

THE AFTERNOON OF WEDNESDAY

will be taken up with the examination of credentials and the settlement of any questions of order.

The election of a Bishop will, in that event, not take place before Thursday morning. It is not likely that any large amount of time will be spent in debate, as the candidates are nearly all High-Churchmen, their position and record well known, and almost every one has already made up his mind as to the abilities, zeal, and power of the several gentlemen.

It is scarcely possible that

DR. SEYMOUR'S NAME

will be introduced, as it is well understood that he will not again permit its use, and a letter of positive declension is said to be here, and ready for presentation if necessary. Nor will the issue of Dr. Seymour be likely to provoke any discussion, as nearly every candidate so far mentioned voted in favor of Dr. Seymour at the General Convention.

The feeling seems to be very harmonious, and while there are very strong preferences, yet such are not at all likely to engender any discord. There is but the question of who is the best man.

THE CANDIDATES

are the same as already mentioned in these columns. Dr. Leeds, of Baltimore, is supported warmly by Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Corbett, Dr. Powers, and others, and whose many amiable qualities are freely pressed, and Dr. De Koven, who has the support of a large number of the city clergy and others from the country.

There was a strong prejudice against Dr. De Koven at the last Diocesan Convention, but this has been all removed by Dr. De Koven's speech at the General Convention. While Dr. De Koven voted against the canon on ritual, he did so solely on the ground, as he states in his speech, of its unconstitutionality. Otherwise, he represented himself entirely satisfied with the canon. When offered in the House of Deputies, Dr. De Koven proposed certain amendments, which were all adopted by the House of Bishops. It was erroneously reported at the late Diocesan Convention that Dr. De Koven was a member of the C. B. S.; it is well known now that he is not, and never had any sympathy with it.

THE REV. DR. BURGESS,

of Boston, is favorably mentioned. He is a good preacher and an earnest worker. He is a son of the late Bishop Burgess, of Maine. The Rev. Drs. Fulton of Mobile, Ayrault of Oxford, N. Y., John Vaughan Lewis of Washington, Hoffmann of Philadelphia, and Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas, have also many friends who desire their advancement to the vacant mitre.

THE DELEGATES.

Large numbers of the clergy were in the city yesterday, together with some lay deputies. Others will arrive this morning. The laymen of Chicago again entertain at their homes all clergy and laity who desire hospitality, as has been the custom for many years.

Dr. De Koven appears to meet with great favor among the laity, and many of the most prominent laymen in the diocese urge his election on the ground that in age, experience, zeal, and power he is all that the diocese wants. The Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the United States Court, and S. H. Treat, of the District Court, at Springfield; the Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State at Springfield, and many others, urge Dr. De Koven's election on these broad grounds, which are likely to have great weight.

These views have been gathered from the various clergy and laity who support these candidates, and they may be considered to generally represent the feeling in the Church. The Convention being a special one, no other matters are likely to come before it, and all such must be deferred to the next regular Convention in September.

A largely attended meeting of the Episcopal clergy and laymen took place last evening in the ladies' ordinary of the Tremont House. The leaders in the movement appeared to be the Rev. Clinton Locke and George R. Chittenden, both of whom averred that the meeting, although entirely private so far as the general public was concerned, was not confined to any one class in the church, and hence could not be construed as directly in favor of any particular candidate for the Bishopric. The business of the meeting was stated to be merely preliminary to the Diocesan Convention.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Illinois convenes in this city for the election of a Bishop. The gravity of the occasion should repress all partisan suggestions. It is a matter of history that the Protestant Episcopal Church has been eminently comprehensive. Whether the parties which now stand within it, side by side, are permanent necessities or temporary accidents, we will not discuss; they certainly were no part of the original plan. The Redeemer prayed for all who should believe in Him, that they might be one, as He and the Father were one.

Deeply interested in the welfare of our beloved Church, and filled with charity for every shade of opinion existing within her borders, we are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that future harmony and prosperity will not permit us to select for Bishop any Rector of this diocese, or any person who has been rejected by any Diocesan Convention.

Mindful of the great purpose for which the Church was organized, we must seek among the clergy for one whose works prove him to be most earnest in winning souls for Christ, and, placing the mitre upon his head and the Episcopal staff within his hands, we must sustain him by our united efforts and our undivided prayers as he leads us forward in the way of salvation.

"Brethren, let us not stand estranged until we enter Paradise, where we shall all rejoice together."

CHURCHMAN.

WHAT KIND OF A MAN DO WE NEED?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—I was not confirmed more than twenty years ago by Bishop De Lancey, have done but little Sunday-school work, and have not lived in various cities under twelve different Rectors, but have attended the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago since it was first established, now nearly forty years, and, having an opinion, wish to express it. I am fully persuaded that an overwhelming majority of the laymen in the Church should embrace the opportunity to place at its head, if possible, a man having brains, executive and physical ability. I have nothing to say against the various candidates named except that Dr. Leeds' age should rule him out. I am in favor of Dr. De Koven, and believe the false charges made against him of Ritualistic tendencies will amount to nothing when investigated. It is not generally known, but is, I believe, a fact, that he drew up and presented to the first General Convention the resolutions that were passed condemning Ritualism and forbidding the practice in the churches. Even his opponents "admit the purity of his life, the courtesy of his manners, the eloquence of his tongue and pen, the Christian charity of his heart." He is to-day in the prime of life, endowed with all the attributes requisite to make a model Bishop. His reputation as a working churchman is coextensive with the Church in this and foreign lands, and as a Bishop he would soon be the leading mind in the Church. Is it not possible there is a lurking jealousy working against him among the Bishops, who must know and feel that he will in the House of Bishops take that leading position which his marvelous abilities entitle him to? He is indeed silver-tongued in his eloquence, and as Bishop of Illinois, with his great executive ability, would soon place the Church in a position of strength and progress, and at all times and in all places be able to defend her and her interests.

Can the Church afford to lose the opportunity of placing such a man at its head, and take some second-rate man in ability, on personal grounds? My opinion is, they cannot.

B.

AGNEW.

Formal Declaration of War by Mr. Hesing.

He Charges the Sheriff with Offenses Innumerable.

The Latter Says He Will Reply in Good Time.

Cost of Boarding Prisoners.

AGNEW AND HESING.

AFFAIRS HAVE COME TO A CRISIS.

Another and a decisive step has been taken in the contest between Mr. A. C. Hesing and Sheriff Agnew,—a contest which has been increasing in violence during the last month, and which has now reached a point where one of the two persons involved must resort to something beyond a newspaper controversy to vindicate himself.

Yesterday morning's *Staats-Zeitung* contained a card, signed by Mr. A. C. Hesing, which will be found below, wherein certain specific charges are made against Sheriff Agnew as Sheriff and as citizen. So serious are they that it is the plain duty of the Sheriff, if they be untrue, to go before the Grand Jury, now in session, and have their responsible author indicted for publishing a criminal libel. If he does not feel justified in taking such a course, then it becomes his duty to resign a position which he tacitly confesses himself unfit to fill.

But if he declines to do either the one or the other,—to go before the Grand Jury or to resign,—then it becomes necessary for Mr. Hesing to appear before the Grand Jury and to submit to that body the proof of the accusations he makes, in order that an indictment may be found against Sheriff Agnew.

The conflict has reached a stage where one or the other side must "step down and out." Which shall it be?

Mr. Hesing's card is as follows:

"On several occasions Sheriff Agnew has endeavored to mislead public opinion by asserting that 'Hesing's paper,' in uncovering his delinquencies, follies, and crimes, was merely venting a personal spite, since 'Hesing' had been trying to 'run the Sheriff's office,' and had been foiled in that attempt. In order to enable the people of this city to form a correct opinion upon this subject, I desire to give them a full and explicit statement of whatever personal relations have existed between me and the Sheriff.

"To begin with: I never asked a favor from Agnew in the shape of the appointment of any friend of mine for an office under him. The only exception, if it may be called an exception, consisted in this: that, after Peter Hand had been recommended as Jailer by a number of prominent citizens of Irish birth, I joined in their recommendation. But I did not, either in that or any other case, take the initiative in recommending a new appointment.

"When it was rumored that Agnew intended to appoint McHale and his own brother Luke to responsible positions, a committee of our best and most respectable citizens of Irish birth called upon me and requested me to prevent such disgrace. They told me that McHale was a pimp, who had never done one honest day's work in Chicago, a drunkard and a rowdy, and that Luke Agnew was in the habit of going off 'on a spree,' and then being dead drunk for days and weeks. I saw Agnew, repeated to him what I had been told, and cautioned him against such appointments. He admitted the facts, only tempering them down a little by saying that McHale had been 'rather loose,' but appointed that same McHale as well as his own brother.

"Upon the same occasion I had a talk with him about the bailiffs: I told him that, with his utter inexperience, he could not run his office successfully without retaining some of the old and experienced officers. I avised him to secure the assistance of Tim Bradley and to retain such men as Merrill, who had been chief bailiff in the Criminal Court for many years, and had given the fullest satisfaction to the courts and the people; Galpin, who had filled his position with great credit to himself for fifteen years; Probsthan, who had done duty in the Criminal Court for eight years; Ostermann and George Vocke. In reply he told me that he would not retain Merrill, but would appoint in his place Hutchinson, a man of rather dubious character, who is known habitually to associate with gamblers, ruffians, and people of that ilk. At the same time he mentioned two men as fit to be retained, who were the very kind of men that ought to have been kicked out, well-known characters among 'sporting men,' in no wise trustworthy, and the very last men in the community to whom should be intrusted the selection of men fit to be jurors in a case against gamblers.

"Thus I 'tried to run the Sheriff's office,' and thus I succeeded!

"Very soon after this I was informed that the Sheriff was going on from bad to worse; that he was scarcely ever sober; that he was a frequenter of well-known gambling-hells; that his appointees in the County Jail were committing most detestable outrages upon decency and discipline by holding perfect orgies under the very nose of the prisoners whom they were appointed to watch.

"Then I sent for him and advised him to mend his ways, representing to him the danger of destroying his character before the community, and of bringing disgrace upon his best friends. He listened to my advice and solemnly promised to reform. But he did nothing of the kind. The disreputable characters who brought disgrace upon the office were retained in their places, and at the Jail the condition of affairs became more disgraceful than ever before, in spite of the remonstrances of Peter Hand.

"The climax was reached when the Sheriff, scarcely having been six weeks in office, became the recipient of a diamond star to the value of $2,000, the gift of those very disreputable characters who are the curse and bane of our city and whose safety as against the criminal law consisted only in their ability to control the selection of jurors by the Sheriff. The reception of a gift from such a source I did and do consider a slap in the face of public opinion, and, acting upon that conviction, I publicly exposed the shameful transaction in such terms as it deserved.

"The manner in which Agnew took his revenge by ousting from office all such honest and respectable men as, in the public interest, ought to have been retained, is well known to the community. What may be less generally known is, that the *Staats-Zeitung*, previous to the last election, took a decided stand against the extravagantly high emoluments of the Sheriff's office, and that its intention to insist upon a vigorous cutting down in that respect was clearly indicated.

"There, probably, is to be found the cause of Agnew's bitter and venomous spite against me. I have not been able to find a good reason why the Sheriff of this county should, besides his salary, make from $60 to $75 per day at the expense of the prisoners under his charge, or, more correctly, at the expense of the tax-payers, who pay him about four times the amount which he actually expends for the sustenance of those prisoners.

"In conclusion, I desire to say most emphatically that I have never desired or attempted to 'run' or to 'control' either the Sheriff's or any other office. That I have been active in the politics of this community is well known; but all my efforts have been confined to the organization of political parties and to the management of political campaigns. They have never been directed to the petty business of finding men for subordinate positions under the officers elected by the people. Where my advice has been desired I have given it, but have never thrust it upon any one. To this assertion every department of our Municipal Government will bear witness. So would Sheriff Agnew, if the truth were in him.

"A. C. HESING."

TALK WITH THE SHERIFF.

The publication of the above defiant and personal card naturally led to a decided sensation in the ranks of the "People's party" politicians, and its matter and manner became the subjects of very varied comment. Anxious to learn the opinion and intent in the premises of the person chiefly interested, a reporter visited Sheriff Agnew, and was rather surprised to find that official in his sanctum in the discharge of official duty, with a mien unruffled, temper temperate, and even an unusual dignity, as if born of a sense of injury.

The reporter immediately made known his errand, and requested from the Sheriff explicit answers to specific questions he had the laudable intention of putting in the interest of the public. He was astounded upon being informed by Sheriff Agnew that he had not read Mr. Hesing's card, and only knew in the most general manner, as told by friends, of its contents. Such sublimity of indifference to the malediction of Mr. Hesing was marvelous, but it was conquered when the reporter produced the card and submitted it to the Sheriff. As the official read the production, he indicated dissent by an occasional negative shake of the head, and something more, with the thrice-repeated expression "What a lie!" and yet additional disagreement by the expression "Malice in every line." But Sheriff Agnew declined to be interviewed to any extent, or to make any present statement. He simply said that he had been too busy in the discharge of his official duties during the day to give any thought to personal affairs.

Reporter—Will that card be answered?

Sheriff Agnew—In due time it will be, and fully, too, when I shall have time to pay any attention to this malicious matter.

Reporter—Do you not think it best to make immediate reply to some of the accusations made against you?

Sheriff Agnew—No. I will act only after deliberation. I am not afraid that the friends who have known me as boy and man in this city for twenty-seven years will believe the falsehoods against me. There is no need for haste in my reply.

Reporter—Is it true that Mr. Hesing has never made direct application to you for the appointment of his favorites to any subordinate position?

Sheriff Agnew—No. It is not true. But you will excuse me just now from any further conversation on this subject. My answer to the attack will be made in good time, and the defense will be as public as has been the assault.

Reporter—Is it true that Mr. Hesing sent for you and lectured you?

Sheriff Agnew—No. That statement is not true,—it is like the rest of them. This must be my last answer on this matter, just at present. We will have a talk some other time.

Finding that the Sheriff was pleasantly determined to refuse further questioning concerning the emeute between Mr. A. C. Hesing and himself, the reporter reluctantly abandoned his inquisition, and Sheriff Agnew returned to official business.

FEEDING PRISONERS.

TIM BRADLEY TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS.

The cost of feeding the prisoners in the County Jail, and the profits accruing to the Sheriff, are subjects just now attracting much attention, and the discussion of them is creating much interest among politicians, when every tax-payer should be more virtuously, if not virtuously, interested.

It has been stated that the present Sheriff was making a profit of from $60 to $70 per day from boarding the prisoners, and strongly urged that this extravagant gratuity should be so sensibly reduced as to make the burden of the tax-payer much lighter, and the pockets of the Sheriff less plethoric. While there is doubtless room for county legislation which shall reduce the perquisites of the Sheriff and make a saving to the people, it seems evident from the statement of the present Sheriff, and his predecessor, that the profits of the keeper of the county's boarding-house for criminals have been somewhat exaggerated.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed ex-Sheriff and present Deputy Tim Bradley and Sheriff Agnew, and the following is the substance of the conversation:

Reporter—Sheriff, what has been about the average number of prisoners in the County Jail since your introduction to office?

Sheriff Agnew—I think the average has been about 220. But this has been an unusually dull and severe winter, which has caused an unusually large number to find shelter in the jail. It is not to be supposed that the average number of Jail inhabitants will be nearly so large for the year.

Reporter—It is charged that you are making $60 or $70 per day from the boarding of prisoners. If so, you have a profitable station.

Sheriff Agnew—That seems absurd. The total allowance for meals even now, with the Jail crowded, barely exceeds that sum. What the prisoners eat costs something.

Reporter—What are you allowed by law for the daily board of each prisoner, and what do you estimate the absolute daily cost?

Sheriff Agnew—The allowance is 35 cents per day for each prisoner. Bradley can tell better the cost.

Deputy Bradley—Some two years ago this matter attracted attention, and the County Commissioners selected Dr. B. C. Miller as an expert and Special Committee to ascertain the actual cost, and he reported it to be 27 cents per day for each prisoner. That is about the present cost.

Reporter—Does it cost as much now as two years ago?

Deputy Bradley—There has been no material change in the prices of meats and provisions, but, if any change, they are now higher than two years ago.

Reporter—What was the average number of prisoners in the Jail during the past two years?

Deputy Bradley—About eighty. The Jail is always more sought in winter than in any other season. I have known my prisoners to number less than forty in the summer. The price of 35 cents per day was fixed when I took the office of Sheriff on a salary. It was fixed by the County Commissioners, and has not since been changed. Previous to that time, for a long number of years, ever since 1857, the allowance to the Sheriff for the daily board of each was 50 cents.

Sheriff Agnew—Mr. Hesing had that allowance when he was Sheriff.

Reporter—Could either of you gentlemen hazard an opinion as to the probable average number of prisoners in the Jail for the present year?

The Sheriffs thought they could not, but did not think the number would exceed 100.

Reporter—Then, as the difference between the allowance for and the actual cost of boarding each prisoner is 8 cents, that sum is the Sheriff's profit on each boarder, and, taking your estimate as to the average occupants of the county hotel, the Sheriff's profit as caterer is $8 per day.

Sheriff Agnew—Well, that's about the figure, and I may tell you that Cook County pays less for boarding prisoners than any other county in the State—that is, per head; and no prisoners are better fed.

BEAVER LAKE LANDS.

The Governor of Indiana Urges the Legislature to Interfere and Protect Present Holders.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 30.

The Governor yesterday submitted a special message to the Legislature relating to the celebrated Beaver Lake lands cases, now pending in the courts, and suggesting the imperative necessity of legislative interference to protect the rights of settlers and present owners. The land in question is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and is of great value now. A generation or two ago Messrs. J. P. Dunn and M. G. Bright obtained possession of the land from the United States, under the ditching and drainage laws, by virtue of riparian ownership. The land so reclaimed from the bed of Beaver Lake, and held by them, was 7,880 acres. Dunn's portion of the land was purchased by Bright at Sheriff's sale, and subsequently transferred by the purchaser to the State Treasurer in satisfaction of a debt owing the State by Dunn. Under the act of 1865 these lands have been sold to parties, the State realizing $8,500. The land was sold subject to taxation, and thousands of dollars have been levied and collected in taxes. The message contains a detailed statement of the case as given above, and further says that Congress, by the act of Jan. 11, 1873, released and quit-claimed to the State the bed of Beaver Lake, though the Governor expresses a grave doubt as to whether the United States owns the lakes in the State. He cites the case in Pollard's Lessee vs. Hagen et al., 3 Howard, as being conclusive on the point. The titles of the present holders have been held good. Inasmuch as the Government was counsel in a case of this kind, he declines to make recommendation further than to say that the State has distinctly asserted title to these lands, a fact that should not be overlooked in arranging equities between herself and the present owners and claimants. The necessity for settlement arises from the fact that certain parties owning land bordering on the original boundaries of the lake have brought suit for possession of the entire tract of reclaimed land, amounting to between 10,000 and 12,000 acres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE FOR SALE cheap, and on easy terms; capacity, 30 barrels of ale or beer per day; will take some unincumbered real estate; a splendid chance for a practical brewer. Address A. J. COLBY, 133 South Water-st.

BUSINESS MEN, WITH $300 TO $1,000, SEE THE very best chance to make several thousand dollars quickly and legitimately; something new; exactly started for West or South; sells on its merits at 300 per cent profit. Call and investigate. Room 49 Ashland Block. W. H. REIFF.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND CIGAR STORE; low rent; small capital required; will take a part in trade. Address A. J. COLBY, 133 South Water-st.

I HAVE A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES, scales, etc., which I will sell at a bargain, in order to close out business. Address, for 2 days, Q 24, Tribune office.

PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT of Mortimer & Paine, Bloomington, Ill., for sale; all in good order; valued at $3,500; will be sold at auction, if not sold privately before, for cash, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875, as a whole or in parts. Address MYERS & BUSHNELL, or W. M. HATCH, Attorney-at-Law, Bloomington, Ill.

THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED FOR SALE—$1,000 will buy a first-class boot and shoe shop, a good stock of leather of all kinds, a large stock of boots, sewing machine, crimping machine, tools, fixtures,—in fact everything necessary in a good shop; only shop in a town of 1,200 inhabitants, surrounded by an old and thickly settled farming country; business well-established, with a good run of custom; a tip-top chance for a live man; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. H. LISMAN, Momence, Ill.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, to take an active or silent interest in a well-established grain and commission business, at Peoria, Ill., connected with a well-known Chicago house. Full investigation desired, and unquestionable references given. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

$400 FOR LIQUOR BUSINESS; GOOD POSItion; nicely fitted; large profits; portion of cash can stand over. Apply to T. F. COOK, 121 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGnificent rosewood pianoforte, 7⅓ octaves, agraffe attachment, full iron frame, French grand action, in highly polished case with round corners, richly carved legs and lyre. Manufacturers' price, $675. The instrument was taken in trade, is entirely new, and warranted in every respect; for sale with stool and cover for $350. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

ONE KNABE, 2 STEINWAY, AND SEVERAL other first-class pianos, almost new; also, several good organs, for sale very low by JUL. BAUER & CO., corner State and Monroe-sts., Palmer House.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired and made equal to new at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

WE ARE OFFERING UNPRECEDENTED INducements to purchasers of pianos and organs during the next few weeks. Be sure and give us a call before buying or renting elsewhere. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

$125 WILL BUY A FINE TONE ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianoforte, with overstrung bass; round corners, stool and cover with it; in perfect condition; original cost $450. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A VERY ELEGANT SOLID rosewood parlor suit, covered in rich green silk, with crimson puffing; 8 pieces, comprising 2 large French sofas, 2 easy chairs, 4 medallion-back window-chairs. Extra linen covers for every piece. Made to order in the best manner by Roux, of New York City, and cost $650; has never been used; for sale at $225. A solid rosewood centre-table, fine Tennessee marble top; price $35. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

A HANDSOME WALNUT AND TERRY PARLOR suit, 7 pieces, new; price $60. A handsome walnut book-case, with glass doors and drawers; price $30. A superior walnut and marble-top dressing bureau; price $25. A $65 Grover & Baker sewing-machine for $25. Elegant pianoforte at a bargain. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE PEERLESS PARLOR Bed, including our woven wire mattress. It is the best in the market. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 161 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TEN ROOMS, AND large lot of crockery, to be sold at No. 24 South Desplaines-st., by virtue of chattel mortgage, on Thursday at 10 o'clock. W. F. FURBY & CO., Agents.

PETERS' IMPROVED WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS is in every respect the best in use. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 161 Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FOR CASH—20,000 BRICK ON BOARD Illinois Central Railroad cars in Chicago, by MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER ZINC CO., LaSalle, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently—Fees after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—TWO ROBES, ONE ostrich skin, one iguanos, or lama. Call at 18 Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, INSTRUCTION IN the English language; evening lessons. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—VALUABLE BUSINESS lot, 40x180 feet, between Clark and LaSalle-sts.; will be sold cheap, and some other property taken perhaps on first payment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25x170 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st., opposite Grace Church and adjoining Gillespie's store, only $400 per front foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT No. 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.; cheap; early possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—STORE ON MADISON-ST., near Desplaines; cheap. E. W. WESTFALL, 96 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW BRICK AND STONE front dwellings, with modern improvements; $2,500 to $6,000 each; terms very easy. Apply at 132 Dearborn, or at branch office, corner Western-av. and Van Buren-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES ON LEAVITT-ST., NEAR Van Buren-st., at a bargain. E. W. WESTFALL, 96 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET, NORTH State-st., $300.
750 feet, Irving Park, only $35.
21 lots, Central Park and car-works, $800.
200 feet, Humboldt Park.
1,000 feet on C. P. & C. R. R. Also acres. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TWELVE-ROOM brick house, with barn and all modern improvements, and eight-room cottage, with large lot, on West Washington-st., for three days. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK, TWO stores, 45x60 feet, with 45 or 90 feet frontage, Madison-st., near Western-av., at a bargain. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TWO VALUABLE frame houses and lots, $4,000 and $5,300; also, first-class two-story and basement brick house, and lot, $5,700; near cars; choice neighborhood; at a decided bargain, as owner will leave town. 216 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—240 FEET FRONT ON DREXEL-AV., near Fifty-fifth-st.; will give a decided bargain for good cash payment. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 27.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—40 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, clear; easy terms or cheaper for cash. S. J. EGBERT, 98 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A NEW TWO-STORY frame house with brick cellar; location unsurpassed; near lake shore, university, churches, and depot. House contains 12 rooms, gas, water, marble mantels, and all modern improvements; lot, 50x150, will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS AT Hyde Park, Oakland, and several choice lots, cheap, in Egandale. New brick residence, all modern improvements, house 24x50, near depot at Hyde Park, 85x225 feet, and good house on Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS AT MELROSE; CHEAP. E. W. WESTFALL, 96 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$10,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF the choicest farms in central Iowa; a perfect home of 240 acres; improvements of a superior class and under a thorough state of cultivation; will exchange for well-located city property and pay difference in cash if any. JOSEPH Z. MOORE, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—41 CHOICE FARMS, CONTAINING 9,300 acres. Lemuel Milk, Esq., of Kankakee, offers for sale his well-known farms and lands in Kankakee and Iroquois Counties, at and near the Villages of Chebanse and Clifton, all within 10 miles of these towns, 65 and 70 miles from Chicago, and which will be sold in farms and tracts of 80 acres and upward, to suit purchasers, on payment of ¼ to ½ the purchase money down, balance on long time if desired. Will take one-third the value of any farm in Chicago improved property. For full particulars address LEMUEL MILK, Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, 47 ACRES, ½ MILE from Coldwater Mich.; 4,000 bearing trees; large, hard maple trees on both streets; desirable property; sell very cheap: $3,000 cash, balance to suit; also 640 acres choice raw land nearly adjoining Hoopeston, Ill.; $30, one-third cash, balance in 5 years. GEO. H. WHITE, Hoopeston, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—DWELLING-HOUSE and lot north of Thirty-first-st., and east of State; price not to exceed $5,000 cash. Dwelling-house and lot north of Twenty-second-st., on one of the avenues; price not to exceed $10,000 cash. Dwelling-house and lot on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-first-st., worth from $20,000 to $25,000. SCHRADER BROTHERS, 91 East Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MONDAY, FEB. 1, BUGGY-RUG. OWNER can have by calling at 879 State-st. and paying expenses.

FOUND—A BRACELET. OWNER CAN HAVE same by applying to GEO. W. BINFORD, Captain Police Hyde Park.

LOST—AT OR NEAR THE RAILROAD MISSION School, on State-st., a chinchilla fur or boa tippet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the office of the Gardner House, corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, AT McVICKER'S Theatre or at Liederkranz ball, a solitaire diamond ring. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to G. W. ADAMS, 278 South Water-st.

LOST—BETWEEN CORNER LAKE AND CLARK-sts. and Union Depot, or in Lincoln-av. street car, between 5½ and 6 o'clock p. m., yesterday, a lady's portmonnaie of garnet colored Russia leather, bag shape. A liberal reward will be paid for the portmonnaie and contents by calling upon L. C. F. LOTZ, 92 and 94 Lake-st., or send portmonnaie only to same address, and oblige.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE CAR, A POCKETBOOK containing $25 and some change. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to store 335 North Wells-st.

LOST—JAN. 30, ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Madison, Receipt Book B 11. Finder please return to W. McKAY & CO., No. 5 Michigan-av.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE MORNING OF the 1st, either on the sleeping-car "Mississippi," from St. Louis, or between the Illinois Central Railroad Depot and the Palmer House, a gold, hunter-case Waltham watch and gold chain. The above reward will be paid upon returning the property to WM. A. ELMENDORF, Superintendent Sleeping-Cars Illinois Central Railroad, or to S. L. MORRISON, 36 Oliver-st., Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE, pleasant furnished front rooms, with board, for a family or single gentlemen.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board. Private Holland family.

South Side.

43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Plentiful table, rooms heated, $5 to $7 per week; best day board in city, $4; English family.

47 SOUTH LA SALLE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Inquire at Room 6.

52 FOURTH-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. Terms, $5 per week; day-board, $4, with rooms all heated.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FINELY-FURnished room with board, in desirable location; also hall-room, with closet; at moderate rates.

378 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-FLOOR FRONT room, furnished, with board. Terms very reasonable.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Single rooms $5.50.

481 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED SINgle and double rooms, with board, for young gentlemen.

North Side.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two single rooms.

137 MICHIGAN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED where they can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board. Also good accommodations for day-boarders.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board, $7 per week; two in a room, $6; day-board, $5; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

THE WOMAN'S HOTEL, 189 JACKSON-ST., NEAR Halsted—Furnish accommodations as good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large parlor, reading-room, library, sewing-room, and bath-room, with hot and cold water on each floor. Has been in operation over six years. Ladies from the country will find the Woman's Hotel a quiet and pleasant stopping place. Price, per day, $1; regular board, by the week, $3 to $3.75.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR TWO gentlemen. Reference required. Terms $5. Address J. BOARD, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM AND FIRE, NEAR Wood and Madison-sts. Terms must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 10 a. m.
Parties wishing to purchase horses at our place can have an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that they may not be deceived.
We have a fine driving horse, bay, 6 years old, trot in 3:15. Any gentleman wishing such a horse will find an extra opportunity; to be sold at private sale.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A STRONG, square-box business buggy, and fine set of harness, lap-robe, etc., for $55, if sold this week, at 371 Catharine-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FOR WANT OF USE, a large, sound 9-year-old work horse; is a first-class worker; trial given; price only $80. Also, a sound 6-year-old horse, suitable for grocery wagon or express, and a splendid harness, for $70, if sold to-day or to-morrow. At 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK, 3 SPRINGS. Blacksmith's shop, 755 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—7-YEAR OLD BROWN HORSE, perfectly sound, pony build, weighing 1,000 pounds, cheap for cash, to-day. WILDEY, 46 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 30 HORSES FOR FARMING and driving purposes, at 261 and 263 State-st.

WANTED—THREE CAR-LOADS OF HORSES, for which the highest market price will be paid. Any parties having any horses to dispose of at private sale will do well to call, as we have an unusual demand for horses. WESTON & CO., 196 and 198 East Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $15,000 to $25,000, to take an interest in a thoroughly-established grain and commission business. Full investigation desired, and unquestionable references given. Address Z 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A GENTEEL, well-established cash business that will pay a fortune in a few years. 127 Clark-st., Room 45.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACtive, in a business which is absolutely safe. Capital required $10,000 to $15,000. Best of references given and required. Address J 5, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A BARGAIN—A $65 GROVER & BAKER LOCK stitch sewing-machine, equal to new, attachments complete, for sale at $26. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A CLOTHING STORE. Must speak German and understand the business thoroughly. S. MARCUS, 113 and 115 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and correspondent in a wholesale house; must speak German. Address, with reference, W 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TO OPEN CORRESPONDENCE WITH two first-class white men barbers, with a view to giving them employment. E. FRANK, Helena, Montana.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmiths. Address G. WOEBER & BROS., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AT SCOTT'S BELlows Factory, Johnson-st., corner Twenty-second.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO CONTRACT FOR building at Highwood and Lakeside; part pay in real estate. Good men visiting Highwood will find that all mechanics dealing with us get rich. MEARS & CO., 160 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A STEADY SITuation is offered to a competent blank and printed book finisher, who is willing to work for moderate wages. No slouches wanted at any price. Send name, references, and wages expected to Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER TO GO TO SOUTH Chicago. Apply at 314 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS CAN FIND A steady job at factory corner Ashland-av. and Kinzie-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVER (GERMAN PREferred) of horses, who can give them good attention, and also keep harness and carriages clean, and also attend to chores around the house. Will require to get up early and work every day. Wages small but sure. Apply at 193 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE INFALLIBLE Fire-Kindler; the best in the world; sells at sight. Agents can make $5 to $10 per day. Apply at 172 East Madison-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS mechanical and operative dentists. 75 Clark-st. W. B. McCHESNEY.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO HEAR FROM 500 men that would like to make $200 a month. We can show the most practical plan in the West for making money, and are willing to send $1 samples free to men of respectable appearance and average tact that are out of business, and not dead broke. No peddlers wanted. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—IN THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF A prominent insurance journal, a young man who has a good knowledge of the business of fire and life insurance. Salary liberal to a person competent to fill the position. The best of references required. Address P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE SCHOLAR, GENTLEMAN preferred, to assist two ladies in their studies, common English branches, rhetoric, natural sciences, history, etc. Call or address, M E C, Woman's Home, 191 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FOUR RELIABLE MEN WELL ACquainted with the city, to distribute circulars. Apply at the office of the Great Russian Specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, 283 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS TO SELL FINE family Bibles by installment payments; easy work and good profits. Best line of family Bibles, English and German, Protestant and Catholic, in the city. F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 92 Market-st.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF GOOD SMART SOlicitors for new country routes. Applicants must produce good references. ALDINE PUBLISHING CO., 46 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER ON salary, German or Scandinavian, to sell spring beds on weekly payments in city. Factory, 145 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT GIRL, CApable of doing general housework in a small family, may apply immediately at 816 Arnold, just above Thirty-fifth-st. Good references will be required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH OR German girl for general housework in family of two; must come well recommended. 1429 Prairie-av., South of Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO DO second work, and take care of children in a private family. Call at 1010 Michigan-av., in basement.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with satisfactory references, can procure a desirable place in a private family. 456 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL (AMERICAN); ANother American girl in the kitchen. Apply at 1188 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 286 Western-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 560 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Dane preferred; references required. Call at 7 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 13 Hamilton-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt and Monroe and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK. Apply at 339 Dayton-st., North Side.

WANTED—AT 10 AND 12 EAST MADISON-ST., A good dining-room girl, one perfectly competent to take charge of room. Apply at Room 13.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 214 West Superior-st., near Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in private family. Apply at 263 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL AT Wood's Hotel, 34 and 36 Washington-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL; GOOD WAGES, steady place. Apply at 43 East Monroe-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AT 111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., AN experienced cook; none other need apply.

WANTED—STRONG GIRL TO WASH, IRON, and make herself generally useful. Come to stop. 14 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, except chamber work. Apply Wednesday between 9 and 11 a. m., at 390 North Dearborn-st., lower bell.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS AT 67 WASHINGTON-st., up-stairs. WILSON BROS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEWING GIRLS TO work on costumes. Call this morning at 220 South State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD to assist in care of two young children; a good home, but not big pay. Address, with references, N 22, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS USED TO tending cigar store. Apply at No. 22 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM NEAR LOUISville, Ky., worth $10,000; one near St. Louis, beautifully located on the river, $20,000; and one in Wisconsin, $10,000, for property in or near Chicago. HENRY P. GEORGE, 168 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, nicely surrounded, near south limits and lake, $9,000. Half exchange. D. W. POTTER, 8 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS AND LOTS IN Phare's Subdivision, free, for Illinois or Iowa farm or city improved, cheap residence preferred. Address S 20, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS near city, for residence worth from $4,000 to $6,000; will assume some incumbrance. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 27.

TO EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM NEAR RAILroad station in Michigan, for city or good suburban property, on a cash basis. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 27.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL RESIDENCES IN city and at Hyde Park, and vacant property, for other property. ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPAN OF BASHAW MARES, bay, 15 hands, long tails (can trot in three minutes), for unincumbered suburban lots or Iowa land. Address R 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property for Iowa and Kansas lands. Address H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, SUBURBAN, OR country property, 73 acres of choice selected property near depot, adjoining railroad, on the north shore. Apply to JAMES DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH SIDE, IN exchange for other property worth about $12,000. B. F. CULVER, 102 Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TWO DWELLINGS ON SOUTH SIDE, or West Side, in exchange for other property; one worth $15,000, the other worth $5,000. B. F. CULVER, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—A DWELLING-HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, in exchange for other property worth about $16,000. B. F. CULVER, 102 Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLEwood lots (clear) for hardware or groceries. Address P 58, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.B.C.—ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH. "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure," tested 4 years. Can be had free every afternoon at his office, 169 East Madison-st., Room 7. Sunday hours, 1:30 to 4:30. By mail send 4 cents for book of full particulars.

A SPLENDID SET OF MINK FURS, NEW, WORTH $50; price $20. A mink or seal muff and boa, $10. A mink muff and collar, $5. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND CITY SALOON license; also one 15-ball pool table and 4½x9 carom Brunswick table for sale at 161 West Madison-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, RESTAURANT-MEN, AND storekeepers—SMITH & HEANEY, 60 Fifth-av., have for sale, at one-third price, cooking-range, three broilers, coffee-heater, cost $185, for $75; steam-table, kitchen utensils, office fixtures, dry goods and druggists' counters and shelving; billiard and pigeon-hole tables, best makers, half price.

WANTED—SIDE SHOW-CASES, VERY NICE, TO be delivered to-day. Call at 250 Walnut-st.

WANTED—DRUG STORE IN SOME LIVE TOWN of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants. State terms and other particulars. Address Dr. C. FISHER, Lewiston, Fulton County, Ill.

WANTED—A THREE OR FIVE HORSE POWER second-hand portable steam-engine in good running order. Address, with price and description, H. W. WILLIAMS & SONS, Batavia, Kane County, Ill.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER OF EXPERIENCE, having a few hundred dollars to invest, wants to hear of a good opening. Address C J, 116 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shuttle sewing machine, price $25. Reader! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ARTICLE USED IN every family. Profits 100 per cent. Address F. KIRK STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE EUREKA SO-[illegible] C. M. LININGTON & BRO., 177 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH AND practical bookkeeper of many years' experience in this city. Best of references. Address N 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant-bookkeeper, or telegraph-operator, with first-class recommendations. Address O 86, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS barber, with one year's experience. Will work for his board during the winter. R 25, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS had several years' experience in a type-foundry, also in a wholesale notion house, as packer. Can give unexceptionable references as to ability, etc. Address J W, 158 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-CApable male bookkeeper and rapid copyist will work at home evenings at low salary. Address G A S, 573 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook and laundress in a private family where there is a second girl; can give good references. Call for two days at 10 Park-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS second girl, or would be glad to do general housework in a small private family; can give good references. Apply to-day and to-morrow (Wednesday and Thursday) at 9 Eldridge-court, lower bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK with good references. Call at 216 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. Please call at 742 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do second work, or take care of children, or do general housework. Please call or address 177 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a first-class hotel or restaurant; willing to take entire charge of kitchen at first-class houses. Good references given. Address N 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 348 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in private family. Best of references. 879 Dearborn-st., near Sixteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or as nurse girl. Good reference given. Call or address 377 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; CAN do plain sewing; in a private family. W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family or private boarding-house; good references. Call at 87 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do sewing or second work, or take care of children; references given if required. Please call Wednesday, 3d, at 25 Bowery-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN ABLE TO be useful in any house as housekeeper, governess, or second girl. Reference given and required. Address, or call on W, 761 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY AN AMERICAN girl. Call at 153 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Good city reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 988 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking or second work, or general housework, in a small family. Call at 156 Burnside-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; ten rooms; water, gas, and bath; near Lincoln Park. C. S. WALLER, 184 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, in Kingsbury Block. Apply Room 30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY, week, or month cheap; transients solicited. 199 Franklin-st., near Washington-st. tunnel.

TO RENT—SUITE OF LARGE PARLORS ON first floor, furnished, with or without board, single or together; very cheap. 518 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 1160 STATE-ST., SIX rooms. Apply to MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, with hydrant water, at 455 State-st.; price only $10. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 97 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom. 1187 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—SIX PRINCIPAL ROOMS OF 8-ROOM house (2-story and basement brick), near Jefferson Park, to small family, cheap. Rent taken in day-board if desired. Address S 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE, FURNISHED, SOUTH-front room, with stove, up one flight, $12; also, two small rooms. 271 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, GOOD LOCATION; rent $12 per month to a good tenant, without children. 324 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, HOT AND COLD water and heater in rooms; use of bath, etc.; easy distance. 232 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP. 191 and 193 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITES OF THREE rooms each, suitable for light housekeeping, in brick building, 45 and 47 Third-av. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE AND NICELY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month. 71 Monroe-st., Room 18, one block from the Post-Office.

TO RENT—1182 WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-sixth-st., one large, nicely-furnished room, with closet and store-room, cheap.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day, week, or month. 176 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Office, Room 7.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 58 AND 60 SOUTH WATER-st. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 134 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK STORE AND BASEment, if desired for merchandise only $50. Also 8-room cottage, Warren-av. D. L. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 259 and 261 State-st., dimensions 25x125, with or without show-window at first floor. Inquire on premises. HILGER, JENKINS & PAXON.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife with one child, two or three pleasant unfurnished rooms in private house, for housekeeping. A respectable location on the West Side preferred in a good family. Terms must be reasonable; call or address immediately. M, 53 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES ON THE SOUTH Side for first-class tenants. E. W. WESTFALL, 96 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE OR three or four rooms for light housekeeping, no children, west of Halsted, south of Madison. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BY A single gentleman, in private family, on South or West Side. References given, if desired. Please address Z 76, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS IN SUMS OF $2,000 TO $5,000 AT CURrent rates on Chicago property. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st., Room 19.

LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,000 UP ON CITY PROPerty; or will buy prime mortgage paper; commercial and short-date secured paper bought. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY real estate (long time) at 10 per cent. J. HENRY ROFF, 74 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO property, favorable terms; unimproved, with large margin, considered. J. JOHNSTON, 80 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 TO $5,000 ON short time on all good securities, furniture, houses on leased lots, commercial paper with collaterals, second mortgages, etc. 125 South Clark-st., Room 34.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $1,000 and upwards at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR LONG or short time; commercial and mortgage notes bought and sold. Room 3 Honore Block. H. LOWY.

MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESTATE. Good commercial and secured paper wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 88 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

SECURED NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD. TIME loans negotiated. L. J. HITZ, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$3,000, FOR 1 or 2 years; $1,200 for 2 years. C. F. MARSH, 80 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

TO LOAN—SMALL SUMS—$50 TO $500 ON FIRST-class chattels, houses on leased lots, outside real estate, etc. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO LOAN—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS AT 9 per cent on good real estate security. C. W. WESTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $5,000 FOR 3 OR 5 years on good security. Room 29 Arcade Building.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$125 TILL AUG. 1, 1875; will give good security. Address W 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 ON EACH OF EIGHT MARBLE-front dwellings. Will pay 9½ per cent per annum, and 2 per cent commission. None but parties having the cash in hand need answer. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

$500 WANTED FOR SIXTY DAYS ON FIRST-class merchandise as collateral, worth double the amount; will pay liberally. Address W 4, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN—FOR SIX MONTHS ON good collateral at current rates. $3,000 for three years at 10 per cent. OLIVER BEELY, 127 Washington-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR three or five years. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES wanted. Mortgage loans made in sums of $1,000 to $20,000. W. M. WILLNER, Room 1, 158 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE RUMMY COVES WHO piped the lay at 21 Miller-st., on Friday night last, will sherry along side, [illegible], nothing crooked, but all down, and a slight tumble between [illegible] will oblige JACK, Q 49, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

100 ENVELOPES FOR 25 CENTS. GOOD NOTE-paper, 10 cents a quire. Old books, blank-books, and stationery, at half usual prices. GILBERTS, [illegible] Clark-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, by mail.....$13.00 | Sunday..............$3.00
Tri-Weekly........ 6.50 | Weekly.............. 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "Grana Uaile." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Magnolia." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Camille."

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Scandal."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The Crimson Scarf." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. Work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Sec.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate; Wants, To Rents, Business Chances, Boarding and Lodging, Household Goods, To Exchange, Musical, Agents Wanted, etc., etc.
SIXTH PAGE—Railroad Time-Table.
SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Worcestershire Sauce, Ocean Steamships, New Publications, Medical Cards, Music Books, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, February 3, 1875.

A bill has been favorably reported to the National Senate providing for a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all civil and military officers of the United States, for two years from the 1st of next July. The bill is said to be favorably entertained by Congressmen; but we suppose it has little chance of adoption.

The story about that famous book for which the British Government had offered to pay £1,000 turns out to be a shrewd advertisement. It is pretty evident that somebody has lied; and the credit of the performance is about evenly divided between New York, Boston, and Louisville.

The Democrats and Reformers in the Wisconsin Legislature have agreed to unite with the Independent Republicans in the election of ANGUS CAMERON, of LaCrosse, to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. CARPENTER. If the Republicans hold firm, CAMERON will probably be elected to-day on the first ballot by a majority of four or five. The Democratic-Reform support is, however, conditional upon the acceptance of their platform by the candidate.

The testimony of THEODORE TILTON in the BEECHER case was continued yesterday. It was devoted mainly to an explanation of the witness' relations to the WOODHULL, showing that his object in maintaining them was to protect BEECHER. The most revolting part of the whole case was also touched yesterday, when the witness related the points of an interview held between him and BEECHER for the purpose of determining the parentage of little RALPH TILTON. It is not possible to conceive anything more disgusting, yet a number of ladies sat through it all, and appeared to enjoy the recital; as much cannot be said of any of the men present.

Judge WILLIAMS' charge to the Grand Jury urging the indictment of the gamblers has stirred up the police authorities, who were apparently informed by it for the first time of the existence of gaming houses in Chicago. One of the principal establishments in the city was invaded on Monday night, and the inmates arrested. Exact justice was meted out to the culprits yesterday morning, the most notorious of them being held for trial, and this time in such a manner that it will be difficult for them to escape conviction in the Criminal Court. The police authorities are perhaps too late to save their reputations, but certainly not too late to show works meet for repentance.

The new rule offered in the Lower House of Congress Monday by Mr. HALE was adopted yesterday after a good deal of filibustering by the Democrats. The required two-thirds vote was not obtained till the third trial. The text of the rule is given in our dispatches. It is eminently fair and wise. It secures to the minority the right of debate for a limited time, and absolutely excludes from its provision all measures appropriating money or loaning the credit of the United States, except as they may be contained in the regular appropriation bills. A strong argument in support of the new rule is found in the fact that BENJAMIN BUTLER voted against it. If he had been satisfied with it, we should have been suspicious of its integrity. The only vote in favor of the rule from the Democratic side was given by Mr. HOLMAN, author of the famous anti-subsidy resolution. He doubtless was convinced that it made no concession to those who are seeking to plunder the Treasury.

A remarkable debate took place in the Lower House of Congress yesterday on the motion for the adoption of the new rule shutting off filibustering. Mr. COX and Mr. RANDALL assumed the Democratic leadership, and before the day was over both had been thoroughly heated. Speaker BLAINE was on the floor part of the time advocating the adoption of the rule, and Gen. BUTLER was conspicuous as opposing the provision which secured the minority in their rights. Quite a parliamentary bout was sustained by Mr. BLAINE on the one side, and Messrs. COX, RANDALL, and LAMAR on the other, the immediate point at issue being whether the resignation of COX and RANDALL from the Committee on Rules were in order pending the discussion of the report from Committee. Altogether, the proceedings were highly interesting, though far from creditable to the party responsible for them. The day was enlivened by some keen thrusts and repartees. A full report is sent by the Associated Press, and published this morning in the regular record of Congressional proceedings on the seventh page.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with more business doing than usual. Mess pork was active and 20@22 1-2c per brl lower, closing at $18.25 cash, and $18.52 1-2 for March. Lard was active and a shade easier, closing firm at $13.42 1-2@13.50 cash, and $13.70 for March. Meats were in good demand and firm, at 6 1-2@6 5-8c for shoulders, 9 1-2c for short ribs, and 10c for short clears. Dressed hogs were moderately active and easier, closing at $7.50@7.85. Highwines were active and 1-2c lower, at 93c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was more active and 1c lower, closing firm at 86 7-8c cash, and 88 1-8@88 1-4c for March. Corn was active and 1-8@1-4c lower, closing steady at 64 1-2 cash, and 71 7-8c for May. Oats were dull and 1-4c lower, closing at 52 3-8c cash, and 52 3-4c for March. Rye was quiet and steady, at 96@97c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at $1.22 cash, and $1.23 for March. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,439,768 bu wheat, 1,564,987 bu corn, 544,775 bu oats, 14,806 bu rye, and 292,395 bu barley. Hogs were active, with sales at $6.25@7.50, closing steady. Cattle were fairly active and easier. Sheep were firm and unchanged.

We direct public attention to a card printed by Mr. A. C. HESING, in English as well as German, in the *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday, which we reproduce this morning. This card is a terrible indictment of Mr. AGNEW, the present incumbent of the Sheriff's office. If half of what Mr. HESING charges upon AGNEW be true, it is the duty of the latter to tender his resignation at once and to vacate the responsible position which he now holds. If AGNEW fails to do this, it becomes the duty of the Grand Jury to take up Mr. AGNEW's case and proceed to examine the truth or falsity of the serious charges that have been made against him. We presume that Mr. HESING stands ready to make good his assertions. It is not likely that he would have made them unless he considered himself prepared to prove them. As the head of the "People's Party," and chiefly responsible for Mr. AGNEW's election, it is not likely that Mr. HESING would impale him in this fearful manner unless he felt it to be his duty to do so. But if Mr. HESING fails to make his words good, then Mr. AGNEW will have an opportunity to secure *his* indictment for a most infamous libel. This is a question in which the entire people of Cook County are interested, and the Grand Jury should lose no time in giving it a thorough examination.

EXECUTING THE GAG-LAW.

The infamous law of the last session of Congress, concocted by Senator CARPENTER and BEN BUTLER, but which has been unjustly called the "POLAND law," is about to be tested in the courts. Some time last year a Mr. BUELL, who was at Washington acting as a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, was employed by one of the proprietors of the Detroit *Free Press* to forward special matter to that paper. In the course of this latter duty he received information from one of the House Committee Clerks of certain irregularities in the personal deportment of Senator CHANDLER, involving alleged inebriation, which information, being reduced to the form of a narrative, he forwarded to the *Free Press*, where it was published. Subsequently Senator SHERMAN, who was mentioned as cognizant of the facts, in open Senate denied the truth of the allegations respecting the intoxication, etc. Soon after, BUELL was arrested on a charge of libel, and the hearing was postponed from time to time, until at last the prosecution was dropped. BUELL has since then returned to St. Louis, where he now resides, being employed on the *Republican* newspaper.

Since Senator CHANDLER's defeat before the Legislature of Michigan and his return to Washington the prosecution has been revived, and from the Attorney General's office has been issued orders to the United States Marshal of Missouri to notify BUELL that he would be wanted at Washington. The formal warrant for his arrest has not been issued yet, and when it is the validity of the law will be tested.

Subsequently, when it was charged that the POLAND law was intended to silence the Press, as evidenced by the arrest of BUELL, Senator CARPENTER, in his place in the Senate, denied that the law had any application to libel suits or was enacted for or had any application to this case of BUELL. The prosecution of BUELL was dropped until after the elections, and at those elections POLAND and BUTLER were rejected by their Republican constituents for their part of this gag-law business. Since then CHANDLER has been in like manner rejected, and the case of CARPENTER, who really had more to do with the infamous law than any other person, and may be called the father of it, is now on trial in Wisconsin. He asks to be re-elected and vindicated in his attack upon the liberty of the Press.

Since the Sedition law of JOHN ADAMS, there has been no such attempt upon the liberties of the people. Even that law, while providing for the criminal prosecution of any person publishing scandalous matter in reference to executive officers or members of Congress, required that the offender should be indicted and tried *at the place where the publication was made*. But the CARPENTER-BUTLER law authorizes the arrest of a publisher at the place of his residence, and transportation to and trial at Washington City before a packed jury of Department clerks or dead-beats, and a court which exists from day to day at the pleasure of Congress, and which, during the last fifteen years, has been abolished and reorganized for no other purpose than to get rid of Judges who were objectionable to Congress. That is a terrorism that the authorities of the old Sedition law did not dare to establish, and was invented for the occasion by the representative of the free people of the State of Wisconsin.

It is possible that the publication in the Detroit *Free Press* concerning Senator CHANDLER was untrue or greatly exaggerated, and that the House Clerk who furnished BUELL the information knowingly and maliciously falsified; but that paper is published at the residence of the Senator, and no place so appropriate for such a prosecution as in the City of Detroit. Why follow the subordinate, the hired man, who merely submitted the written matter to the publisher in Michigan? Why try this case in Washington instead of in Michigan? Why should Senator CARPENTER, for instance, seek to arrest the editor of a Wisconsin paper, and drag him to Washington to be tried for libel before a District Judge and jury, instead of having the case tried in the State or city where the libel was published and the offense committed? Why did Senator CARPENTER and BEN BUTLER and the others invent this law? The country had got along very well for ninety years without any such press-gag law as this. It is an anomalous law. It assumes that when a copy of a Chicago, or Milwaukee, or Detroit paper reaches Washington City, the publisher of that paper or his employe has violated the law of that District if the paper contain anything supposed to be libelous of any man in Congress, or connected with the District Government or the General Government; and, as the publisher is not in the City of Washington, this law assumes that he is a fugitive from justice, and can be arrested wherever found and carried there by force to be tried and punished. This is a construction given to the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitives from justice "who shall flee from justice and be found in another State" that was unknown to the laws until the fearless exposure of the crimes and corruptions of Congressmen and others in the press of the country brought the faithless, criminal officials face to face with their outraged constituents. What was the cowardly remedy? The remedy proposed and forced through Congress was to silence and overawe the Press by providing for the summary arrest of any editor in any part of the United States, his removal to Washington, in irons if he resisted, and trial and imprisonment there, for the alleged offense of publishing in his paper in Wisconsin, Texas, Michigan, or California, a reflection upon the personal or official conduct of some salary-grabber, back-pay stealer, or gag-law defender. Under this law the editor of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* could have been arrested any day during the last six months, and on the plea that he was a "fugitive from justice" could be carried to Washington, tried, convicted, and punished for libels on Senator CARPENTER.

When the formal arrest of the reporter BUELL has been made,—he being the first victim under the CARPENTER-BUTLER press-gag law,—the case will be tested before the Courts of the United States, and it will be determined whether the rights and liberties of a citizen, and the freedom of the whole American press, can be legislated away in order to protect corrupt or libertine Senators and Representatives from criticism and censure for personal and official crimes against the public interests and against public order and morality.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

It may well be doubted whether the court annals of any country have produced a scene which in impressiveness, solemnity, and absorbing personal interest, can equal that which occurred when THEODORE TILTON on Monday entered the witness-box and confronted HENRY WARD BEECHER and ELIZABETH TILTON to testify for the first time under oath before the judicial tribunal to the truth of that terrible statement which has traveled over the whole Christian world on the wings of rumor and in the columns of the press. Look at the group! On the one hand, Mr. BEECHER, ostensibly a servant of God commissioned to save the souls of men, the foremost preacher of his time, arrived at that age when the passions cool and men give their thoughts to the great change which is so near them, standing at the bar of justice, charged with the seduction of a woman whose marriage ceremony he had celebrated, whose children he had baptized, and who had looked up to him for spiritual consolation and guidance; Mrs. TILTON, the alleged victim of his seductive art and eloquent persuasion, whom he led to ruin; Mrs. BEECHER, stern and silent, as she has been ever since the black cloud of this scandal first darkened her household; Mr. BEECHER's sons, who have grown old enough to know the nature of the charges against their father in their full bearing and to feel the keenness of the disgrace which threatens their home; and, fringing this memorable group, their friends and the members of that powerful organization on Brooklyn Heights whose probable existence hangs upon the verdict, and who, therefore, bring to Mr. BEECHER a moral support nearly irresistible and overwhelming in its power and influence. On the other hand, a young man of bright intellect and brilliant promise, whose life began full of hope, but upon whose head the curse of Mephistopheles has fallen, for every flower that he has touched has withered, and he sits in the desolation of a clouded home. This young man stands alone in the witness-box, with few and feeble friends about him save the man who held his secrets so long and vainly sought to shield him from the storm, and tells the story of his wrongs, pouring it into the ears of the woman who has deserted him, and the man whom he charges with having wrecked his life, like a stream of molten lava, with his eyes fastened upon those two who dare not or will not meet the gaze. Has justice ever looked down upon such a scene before, and will justice triumph at last in this contest which we may well believe is watched with eager interest even by the powers of Good and Evil?

The spectator of this struggle whose issues must be so momentous to one or the other party can now only assume that either Mr. TILTON is telling the truth or a falsehood. There is no middle course; no decision which can be arrived at by compromise; no grounds for the possibility of a hallucination. The terrible narrative, given slowly and deliberately and with the nicest circumstantiality in detail, of the interview between BEECHER and TILTON; of the reading of the confession of Mrs. TILTON giving the details of the manner in which her pastor accomplished her ruin; of the interview at MOULTON's house, the offer of BEECHER to go out of public life; his violent outburst of poignant grief; his statement that he was on the edge of hell,—all this black picture is either awfully true or awfully false. It passes the bounds of human comprehension to believe that it is part true and part false, or that THEODORE TILTON is laboring under some dreadful mistake. If it is true, then never was man more wronged than TILTON; never was man more cruelly outraged, and never was there such a wolf in sheep's clothing; such a sleek, consummate hypocrite and arrant knave as this silver-haired priestly prowler in the folds where he has charge. If it is false, then is Mr. BEECHER most cruelly, horribly wronged, and infamously, wickedly slandered; then in all suffering womanhood there has never been a victim so foully injured, so basely and cowardly smitten down as ELIZABETH TILTON; then never has man before so nearly allied himself to the foul fiend as has TILTON. The wanton, insidious Mephistopheles himself, sneering at virtue and making wreck of innocence, might stand abashed and acknowledge himself surpassed in vileness and baseness.

Upon what possible theory can this testimony be explained except either that it is true or false? It passes belief that all this complicated network of statements is a dreadful hallucination which has sprung up in Mr. TILTON's brain,—a chimera of his imagination, a dreadful dream which has imposed itself upon him as a reality and impels him to make these charges against an innocent man and pure woman? When Mr. TILTON says under oath:

> I told him, when he came, that I wanted to know if he could tell me with reference to the little boy RALPH, and he said that the date fixed by Mrs. TILTON was the correct one. Mr. BEECHER asked me the date. I told him that ELIZABETH had told me that the date at which their criminal intimacy had begun was the 10th of October, 1868; and he said he had no remembrance of it, but he thought she was right.

When Mr. TILTON makes an assertion like this of an occurrence which occurred in the presence of a witness, is it a hallucination? Is it the vision of a disordered mind? If so, will some one explain the theory so as to account for this wonderful fabric of statement which he has constructed and into which other statements fit so accurately? That testimony is either every word true or every word false. Mr. BEECHER is either entirely guilty or entirely innocent. No other hypothesis is possible. The toils which have been gathering about him heretofore are tightening every day. The plot deepens and grows more interesting. What denouement will come from this complicated story of misery and suffering? Will his own testimony explain all and dispel the horrid cloud that lowers around him?

WILD SCHEMES OF EXPENDITURE.

The condition of affairs in Congress is extraordinary. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that on the 1st of January the public debt had been increased four millions for the expenditures of the preceding month, and again on the 1st of February there is another large increase of the debt. The Committee of Ways and Means are holding daily sessions in which measures to accommodate the revenue to the expenditures are anxiously discussed. In addition to the monthly increase of the debt, the Treasury is largely in arrears to the sinking fund. While this Committee is thus deliberating how to increase the taxes to meet current expenses, and cut down expenditures, and stop the increase of the national debt, another Committee of the same House is maturing a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to indorse the bonds of TOM SCOTT's bankrupt wild-cat railway companies to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, and to pay the interest thereon, six and a quarter millions of dollars, annually, in gold, for forty years!

Another Committee of the same House, with a knowledge of the sore straits and embarrassment of the Treasury and of the necessity for increased taxation to keep the wheels of Government revolving, proposes to begin the improvement of the Ohio River, from Pittsburg to Cairo, by artificial works, and dams, and other contrivances, which, if practicable, will cost $150,000,000. But even the SCOTT subsidy and the Ohio improvement are eclipsed by a series of resolutions to be reported to the Senate, which propose that in addition to the ordinary appropriations for rivers and harbors there shall be appropriated a sum adequate for the beginning of the following named works, to complete which will cost at the lowest the sums affixed:

The improvement of the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans, $100,000,000.

Mouth of the Mississippi, $10,000,000.

The construction of the Wisconsin, Fox River, and Hennepin Canals, $25,000,000.

The improvement of the Ohio River, $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

The improvement of the Kanawha River, and the completion and enlargement of the James River Canal to Richmond, $125,000,000.

The excavation and other improvement of the Tennessee River from its mouth to its headwaters, and the construction of a canal over the mountains of Georgia and Alabama, and its extension by slack-water navigation to Savannah and Mobile, $100,000,000 or more.

The improvement of the Missouri River to its headwaters, including making navigable the Yellowstone and other rivers, $75,000,000, or double that sum.

The improvement of other rivers and construction of other canals to be added to this scheme, $150,000,000.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to meet current expenses, has to borrow money to pay the interest on the public debt, while the Committee of Ways and Means are devising new taxes to enable the Secretary to pay his way, the Senate is proposing to begin now the appropriations necessary to commence a series of internal improvements which are to cost, at the lowest estimate, $800,000,000. Where is the money to come from to begin even this stupendous series of jobs, of which, except the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River and perhaps one other work, every item proposes a waste of money on impracticable and useless schemes?

If the Senate seriously proposes to commit the country to any such wild measure as this, let it treat the country fairly by proposing with the bill a direct tax to produce the revenue to carry it on. Let Congress have the courage, when they propose to expend the people's money by drafts of hundreds of millions, also to inform the people that to raise this money to expend on these works a direct tax must be levied. Let Congress not seek to evade the responsibility. Revenue can only be raised by taxation. Let Congress, therefore, levy a direct tax for this special purpose on the farms, and houses, and real estate of the whole people to meet the vast expenditure. To appropriate the money and not levy the tax is rank cowardice and criminal legislation. The people are willing to pay for all they want; and the best test whether they want to spend a hundred millions of dollars for damming the Ohio and digging the Missouri, for constructing a steamboat canal in the mountains of Virginia, and as much more in Alabama and Georgia, etc., is to let Congress levy a direct tax to raise the money for those purposes, and then wait for the popular response at the next election for Senators and Representatives.

IS RENO A POLICE COMMISSIONER?

The decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of KLOKKE *vs.* the City of Chicago, which we published in our Sunday edition, is of much importance, as it decides the mooted question as to the validity of various acts of the last City Administration. The then Mayor of the city removed Mr. KLOKKE under the provisions of the "Mayor's bill" for reasons which he officially deemed satisfactory. Mr. KLOKKE resisted this act of removal upon the ground that the bill or law did not apply to Police Commissioners who were elected by the voters of the county, and on the ground that the law was special legislation, and, as such, unconstitutional. The Supreme Court have sustained the constitutionality of the Mayor's bill, and have decided that Mr. KLOKKE was legally removed.

The act gave the Mayor the power of appointment of all city officers not elected by the people, and also of all members of all the Boards organized under the charter, as well as the power of removal of all such officers and members of Boards. It, during its life, which was limited to two years, superseded the charter provisions in regard to the election of the Police Commissioners by the people of the county.

The Mayor's bill expired March 9, 1874, and consequently there could be no *election* by the people of a Commissioner of the Board of Police up to that date; the power to fill the office was in the Mayor of the city. It will be remembered that notwithstanding the written opinions of the then Corporation-Counsel, M. F. TULEY, and the County-Attorney, JAMES P. ROOT, that no legal election for Police Commissioners during the life of the Mayor's bill could be had, both political factions nominated candidates, and the "People's" elected Messrs. KLOKKE and RENO as Police Commissioners. Mr. WRIGHT was removed by Mayor COLVIN, and Mr. KLOKKE was appointed in his place, so that Mr. KLOKKE could now claim to hold by virtue both of appointment under the Mayor's bill and the election by the people. This is not the case with Commissioner RENO, who holds simply by virtue of the election of November, 1873, which the Supreme Court, in the decision referred to, have virtually decided was no election.

Mr. REUBEN CLEVELAND was appointed by Mayor MEDILL to serve the unexpired term of Mr. T. B. BROWN, and was entitled by the charter to hold until "his successor should be duly appointed and qualified." Except for the Mayor's bill, which suspended the charter provisions requiring the Commissioner to be elected, Mr. RENO would be the legally-elected Commissioner and the successor to T. B. BROWN; but inasmuch as the charter provisions were suspended, and the power to appoint BROWN's successor devolved upon the Mayor, and as this power has never been exercised by Mayor COLVIN, it necessarily follows that Mr. RENO has no title to the office. It also follows that Mr. CLEVELAND is still and has been, notwithstanding the attempted election, the legal Police Commissioner, as no successor to him has ever been appointed, as required by law. We understand that he has already retained counsel in the matter.

The Mayor's bill has expired by its own limitation, and the Mayor has no longer the power of appointment.

Now what does Mayor COLVIN propose to do about it? RENO has no lawful right to act as Police Commissioner, and will Mr. COLVIN continue to recognize him as such?

The charter provides—Sec. 17, p. 389, TULEY's Laws and Ordinances—that the Board of Supervisors shall fill the vacancy, and by the Constitution the present Board of County Commissioners succeed to the powers of the old Board of Supervisors. The vacancy can only be filled until the next fall election, at which time a Commissioner must be elected.

TOM SCOTT IN TROUBLE.

A day or two ago it was confidently predicted that TOM SCOTT's subsidy scheme was likely to be reported favorably by the Senate Committee and to pass that body. This sanguine anticipation was suddenly nipped in the bud, it now appears, by the publication in the New York *Sun* of a series of documents and letters relating to the Memphis & El Paso Railroad. This was the original of the Texas Pacific Road. The scheme was devised by JOHN C. FREMONT, who proposed both to get subsidies from Congress and to raise money on bonds in Europe. The story of the European adventure has already been told. It had for a denouement the sentence of Gen. FREMONT to several years' incarceration for obtaining money under false pretenses, passed upon FREMONT *in contumacio* since he preferred to remain in this country rather than go to France to serve out the sentence or contest its justice. Several of Gen. FREMONT's colleagues in the scheme are now engaged in carrying out the conclusions of French justice. The operations of this corporation on this side of the water now appear to have been of a similar nature to those of the Credit Mobilier. Congress was probably worked upon in much the same manner, viz.: by distribution of stock among members. Unfortunately in the case of Credit Mobilier the nature of the beast was not exposed until it had made all the havoc possible. The railroad had been constructed and the Government credit had been pledged. The exposure only served to show the villiany of the scheme, and to hold up some of the principal conspirators to public obloquy. But the case will be reversed with Mr. SCOTT and Texas Pacific. Here the raiders upon the Public Treasury will come before Congress after having started out in the same way Credit Mobilier started out. It is hardly to be expected, in the face of such an exposure, that the Senate Committee will report favorably to the subsidy now, even if they had intended to do so; and if they do the scheme will not be sanctioned by the Senate itself.

In the House there is still another reason why the SCOTT subsidy will not receive a majority vote. At least we cannot see how this can happen unless a large number of the Representatives openly stultify themselves, and also expose themselves to the strong suspicion of bribery. Early in the present session the following resolution, offered by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, was passed by the House:

> *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or any pledge of public credit, should be granted by Congress to any associations or corporations engaged or preparing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the Public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively required by the public service.

The vote on this resolution was 149 yeas to 75 nays. Every Congressman who voted for it is morally pledged to his constituency and the country to oppose every subsidy scheme which comes before Congress. There are 292 members of the House. If, therefore, every member were in his seat, and every man who voted against this resolution and every man who failed to vote on it one way or the other should be marshaled in favor of the TOM SCOTT subsidy, it could only receive 143 votes, or several less than the requsite majority. But, as there were only 75 members who dared to place themselves on record against the HOLMAN resolution, it is fair to assume that this is about the proportion of the House which cares to fly in the face of public sentiment on this subsidy question.

If a majority of the House has formally declared an opposition to all subsidies at the present time, what process of reasoning can be adopted which shall convince it that the most gigantic of all raids upon Congress shall be declared exceptional? We have shown in previous articles that TOM SCOTT's scheme is simply a demand that Congress shall increase taxes by $6,500,000 per annum and the public debt $120,000,000 in order to enable his Credit-Mobiler Construction Company to divide about $60,000,000 of plunder. Mr. SCOTT wants a guarantee of $40,000 a mile for his railroad, and, as it will only cost about $20,000 a mile, he and his Construction Company propose to pocket the difference. The amount of principal which the Government is asked to guarantee will be about $120,000,000 in all, and the amount of interest—5 per cent on that amount for forty years—$250,000,000 more, making in all a grand total of $370,000,000.

No member of the House of Representatives who is committed to the HOLMAN resolution dare vote for so unparalleled a grab as this—a hundred times worse than Pacific Mail or any other raid upon the United States Treasury heretofore organized.

EXPORT OF ALCOHOL.

The exportation of alcohol from the United States to Europe, which amounted to about 42,000 barrels in the year 1873, has now dwindled down almost to the zero point, and the domestic trade is correspondingly depressed, as a consequence of an inadequate demand to meet the increased production.

The distillers attribute this change in the condition of things to a comparatively recent construction of the law under which alcohol had previously been exported. The new ruling, made last July, was to the effect that the bonds required from both the inland shipper and the party exporting from the seaboard shall be given on real estate, such bonds not being released till the receipt of a certificate from from the Consul at the port of landing that the goods have been delivered on foreign soil. The real estate feature, combined with the length of time that the property is held as security, form an effectual check on the business of exporting and the production of this important article of manufacture at the contemplation of which the most staid prohibitionist might leap for joy.

In the first place, it is stated that the parties in New York who have hitherto been most active as exporters are foreigners,—mostly Greeks,—whose whole capital is invested in the business, and to whom the laws of the State of New York do not hold out very powerful inducements to buy real estate with their spare cash, if they have any. Hence they cannot give the required security themselves and find it almost impossible to obtain it from others, as the expenses which attend the operation are more than equal to what would otherwise be the profit of shipment. Hence some of these firms have already decided to leave the business, and the rest are waiting idly for a change that will permit them to meet the European demand for alcohol.

The Western distiller finds it equally impossible to operate under the new ruling. He may give a bond equal to his entire capital on one consignment if he can find an Eastern party who is able to do the same thing, and must then wait for returns before he can repeat the operation. How long this waiting may last can be inferred from the statement that on one lot of 500 barrels, exported more than a year ago, the bonds in Chicago have not been released; and a suspicion of irregularity has not even been hinted in the case. The total amount of bonds exacted on that lot of alcohol was in the neighborhood of $125,000. At that rate, the annual exportation of 10,000 barrels, which is Chicago's share in the business, would keep $2,500,000 worth of unincumbered real estate continuously locked up in "bondage," in addition to the capital required to perform the process of manufacture. Well may the distillers ask, "Who is sufficient for these things?"

It is hinted that the regulation, which is evidently vexatious and is claimed to be unnecessary as a means of protecting the Government Treasury from loss, was instituted expressly as a prohibitory measure—partly to put the whole tax into the Treasury of the United States, and partially to benefit the shipping interest, by enabling them to carry out the more bulky corn instead of the more condensed extract. This is probably incorrect; but it does seem that the regulation is prohibitory in its character, while the statistics of the trade show that the American consumption of about 70,000,000 gallons annually has not been increased since the business of exporting was stopped. The only result thus far is an over-production, as the increase in the distilling capacity of the country which was induced by the opening up of new avenues of trade have been kept employed. Hence there is a glut at the leading centres, and a depression of prices to a point which the distillers say does not pay the expenses of manufacture.

It is probable that a strong delegation will proceed to Washington within a few days to lay the facts before the proper authorities, and request that the exportation of alcohol may be placed upon the same basis as the export of other articles which are taxed in the United States. If this cannot be done, it would be better to formally prohibit in toto the exportation of spirits than to continue the present constructions of the law, which, like the witches in "Macbeth," only speak the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISING IN NEW YORK.

Some days since we explained the opposition of the New York press to Comptroller GREEN by an exhibit of the exorbitant sums which had been paid those journals for official advertising during the three years preceding his administration, and the important savings he had made for the city by cutting down their accounts. To-day we have an exhibit sent us by a special correspondent in New York, which enables us to compare the expenditures for advertising during the past three years, with a corresponding term immediately preceding. They were as follows:

AMOUNTS PAID FOR ADVERTISING.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
New York Daily News	$15,204	$......	$......	$15,204
The World	9,229	6,501	3,088	18,818
Sunday Times	3,110	963	474	4,548
New York Star	124	1,495	238	1,856
New York Tribune	6,237	4,157	3,463	13,857
Irish Citizen	3,017	66	......	3,083
The Daily Register	4,750	3,958	187	8,896
The Sun Printing and Publishing Company	18,454	17,996	2,310	38,761
Irish-American	......	10,383	1,744	12,128
Hebrew Leader	......	298	......	298
New York Argus Co.	......	10	......	10
N. Y. Evening Express	......	4,629	906	5,535
N. York Daily Witness	......	66	......	66
New York Atlas	......	5,096	......	5,096
Journal of Commerce	......	8	44	52
New York Herald	7,043	21,146	1,802	29,992
Wochenblatt, of the New York Journal	......	4,797	1,101	5,898
NewYork Staats-Zeitung	3,034	788	......	3,823
Commercial Advertiser Association	......	597	112	709
Harlem Local	......	151	......	151
New York Times	......	3,292	5,524	8,816
Evening Post	......	1,140	2,979	4,119
New York Dispatch	......	......	879	879
Westchester Times	......	......	661	661
North New Yorker	......	......	137	137
Daily Graphic	......	......	100	100
New York Era	......	......	148	148
New Yorker Democrat	......	19	1,002	1,022
The People	......	......	51	51
Sunday Democrat	......	......	829	829
New York Standard	134	......	......	134
New York Courier	......	......	317	317
New Yorker Presse	......	......	520	520
Total	$70,339	$87,565	$28,621	$186,526

To this amount should be added the expenses of conducting the *City Record*, an official advertising sheet, issued under authority of Sec. 111, Chap. 335, Laws of the State of New York of 1873. These expenses were:

In 1873	$10,286	
In 1874	15,625	
		25,912

Making a total expense to the city for advertising in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, of....$212,438

The total expenses of the three years prior to 1872 were as follows:

1871	$1,093,389
1870	816,446
1869	676,602
Total	$2,586,477

Now, comparing these two results, the aggregate advertising expenses of 1869, '70, and '71, with those of 1872, '73, and '74, we have a reduction of $2,374,000 effected during Comptroller GREEN's administration. Nor are these expenses yet reduced to the lowest practicable figures. The methods of city advertising are still disorganized and unduly expensive, and further reforms may very well be instituted. It is, however, a gratifying result that instead of $1,000,000, as in 1871, the outlay last year, including the cost of the *City Record*, was under $45,000.

This exhibit explains fully why the New York newspapers are growling at Comptroller GREEN, though the explanation is anything but creditable to them. But it also explains why the people of New York should be grateful to Comptroller GREEN for the saving he has made, and insist upon his being retained in the position he holds in the face of newspaper opposition.

Of more direct interest to the people of Chicago, however, is the fact that Comptroller GREEN, of New York, has succeeded in reducing the expenditures for advertising in a city of a million of inhabitants to about the same amount which the City of Chicago pays with its 400,000 inhabitants. Here we pay about $15,000 to one American paper and the same amount to one German paper. In addition to this sum of $30,000, there is a good deal of special advertising, such as the tax-lists, proposals occasionally advertised in outside papers by the Board of Public Works, special advertisements of the Comptroller, etc., etc. These expenditures will bring up the total amount of expenditures for advertising in this city to at least $45,000,—the sum paid in New York during 1874. It is a palpable fraud that 400,000 people in Chicago should pay as much for their municipal advertising as 1,000,000 people in New York. It is one of the things to which the Citizens' Association will do well to give their attention among their projects for reform. At least $15,000 could be saved by abolishing the practice of printing the same matter twice,—once in German and once in English. Unless German shall be instituted a sort of court language for municipal purposes, we fail to find any excuse for duplicating the publication and the expense. The question might also be examined, whether it would not be more economical to establish a *City Record*, similar to the New York publication, in which all the Council proceedings, the proceedings of the various Boards, the tax-lists, etc., should be printed at the cost of composition and white paper, making each department a small separate allowance for such advertising as would benefit the city by an appeal to the general public. In this way we are inclined to think that fully one-half, and perhaps two-thirds, of the money now spent on "corporation newspapers," both English and German, could be saved. At all events, the present system is a mere device for squandering the city money.

OBITUARY.

The cable yesterday brought the brief announcement of the death of the eminent English composer and pianist, WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, or, as he was more familiarly known in musical circles, STERNDALE BENNETT. He was born April 13, 1816, at Sheffield, and attracted the attention of musical connoisseurs and critics at a very early age by his precocious talent and the composition of orchestral pieces and songs, which were very much in the style of the German *Lieder*. In 1837 he made the acquaintance of MENDELSSOHN at a Dusseldorf festival, and the two soon assumed the relations of master and pupil, which immediately developed into an almost brotherly intimacy, which remained unbroken until the death of the former. The influence of MENDELSSOHN over his pupil is particularly reflected in the music of the latter. Although it cannot be called a copy, it is marked by the same generic style of treatment, and shows the same characteristics of grace, elegance, and beauty. He has written a great number of minor pieces for the concert room, some of them of exquisite beauty. In 1838 he played at the Gewandhaus concerts, at Leipsig, with remarkable success. In the same year he was elected member of the Royal Musical Society of London, and in 1858 was elected Professor of Music at Cambridge. He has left two works of musical literature, "Classical Studies for Piano-Forte Students" (London: 1841), and a dissertation on Harmony (1849). The musical compositions by which he is best known and which will longest endure are the oratorio, "The Woman of Samaria"; four overtures, "The Naiads," "The Wood Nymphs," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Parasina"; the music to Tennyson's ode on the opening of the second London Exposition (1862); and the exquisite pastoral cantata, "The May Queen," the libretto of which was written by CHORLEY, at that time the accomplished critic of the London *Athenæum*, which was given here some years ago with great success by the Mendelssohn Society.

The annual message of Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY, of Michigan, has, from its construction, tone, scope, and upright independence, attracted an unusual amount of attention on the part of the press East and West. It is unanimously conceded to be a remarkable document, strong in diction, thoroughly practical, dealing in business and not in sentiment, and, in the absence of buncome and nonsense, comparing favorably with any message of the season. The exhibit of the financial condition of the State is not only encouraging to the State, but astonishing. Since the War the State debt has gradually been reduced, until it is now little more than a million and a half of dollars, and Gov. BAGLEY shows that, in 1883, omitting a single loan of $336,000 not due till 1890, every cent of the debt will have been paid off, leaving a balance in the Treasury of at least $166,000. At the same time, the message contains a plan for the reduction of taxation, while the appropriations for educational and charitable purposes are not to be reduced in any way. The Governor expresses himself with some degree of freedom on the subject of such institutions, claiming the right to pardon such criminals as shall upon examination be found to have been unjustly punished, or whose physical condition is pronounced hopeless. The message cannot be regarded a bid for popularity, for it takes strong grounds on two important questions, which grounds are not popular. With reference to the railroads, he says great wrong is done to the bondholders and stockholders, as well as residents of the State, by throwing the business of the roads into the hands of PULLMAN Car Companies, Blue Lines, Red Lines, and Green Lines, so that they get all the profit, while the roads tremble on the verge of bankruptcy. He claims that Michigan has treated her railroads with enlightened liberality, but maintains that it is the duty of the State to see that its great corporations are honestly managed with heed to the interests of the owners. On the subject of alcohol he is fair and reasonable. Prohibition, he claims, is a failure; a license law will be a failure also, with the additional disadvantage of being unfair and unequal. His plan is to punish drunkenness as a crime, and, in addition, to hold the seller of liquor liable pecuniarily for the consequences of his act. He proposes to tax alcohol heavily without discrimination other than between malt and spirituous liquors. While he does not palliate the offense of drunkenness, he holds that "education, self-culture, self-control, example, and precept are more efficient helps to temperance than statutes." In this, as in other matters, Gov. BAGLEY takes an enlightened and progressive view of the case. His message is one which deserves careful consideration from all quarters.

The annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison of Michigan is a very interesting document. The statistical part is considerably elaborated. The whole number of persons remaining at the close of the year was 703. The figures illustrating the previous social and moral training of the convicts exhibits results that may seem to embarrass those who attribute to ignorance and drinking most of the crime of the present day. From this report we learn the following: Had both parents pious, 296; had pious father, 90; had pious mother, 213. Of the prisoners, 53 per cent can read, write, and

of 1872, '73, and '74, we have a re- $2,374,000 effected during Comptrol- 's administration. Nor are these ex- t reduced to the lowest practicable he methods of city advertising are anized and unduly expensive, and fur- ms may very well be instituted. It , a gratifying result that instead of as in 1871, the outlay last year, includ- st of the *City Record*, was under

ibit explains fully why the New York s are growling at Comptroller GREEN, explanation is anything but credita- n. But it also explains why the peo- York should be grateful to Comp- EEN for the saving he has made, and his being retained in the position he e face of newspaper opposition. direct interest to the people of Chi- vever, is the fact that Comptroller New York, has succeeded in reducing nditures for advertising in a city of of inhabitants to about the same hich the City of Chicago pays with its habitants. Here we pay about $15,000 erican paper and the same amount to an paper. In addition to this sum of here is a good deal of special advertis- as the tax-lists, proposals occasionally in outside papers by the Board Works, special advertisements of the ler, etc., etc. These expenditures will the total amount of expenditures for g in this city to at least $45,000,—the in New York during 1874. It is a pal- nd that 400,000 people in Chicago should ch for their municipal advertising as people in New York. It is one of the which the Citizens' Association will do ive their attention among their projects m. At least $15,000 could be saved by g the practice of printing the same wice,—once in German and once in En- nless German shall be instituted a sort language for municipal purposes, we fail y excuse for duplicating the publication expense. The question might also ined, whether it would not be more al to establish a *City Record*, similar to York publication, in which all the proceedings, the proceedings of the Boards, the tax-lists, etc., should be at the cost of composition and white aking each department a small separate e for such advertising as would benefit y an appeal to the general public. In we are inclined to think that fully one- perhaps two-thirds, of the money now n "corporation newspapers," both and German, could be saved. At all he present system is a mere device f ing the city money.

OBITUARY.

able yesterday brought the brief an- ent of the death of the eminent En- poser and pianist, WILLIAM STERNDALE , or, as he was more familiarly know cal circles, STERNDALE BENNETT. He April 13, 1816, at Sheffield, and attract attention of musical connoisseurs and a very early age by his precocious tal- the composition of orchestral pieces and hich were very much in the style of the *Lieder*. In 1837 he made the acquaint- MENDELSSOHN at a Dusseldorf festival, two soon assumed the relations of mas- upil, which immediately developed into t brotherly intimacy, which remained n until the death of the former. The of MENDELSSOHN over his pupil is par- reflected in the music of the latter. Al- cannot be called a copy, it is marked same generic style of treatment, and the same characteristics of grace, , and beauty. He has written a great of minor pieces for the concert room, them of exquisite beauty. In 1838 he at the Gewandhaus concerts, at Leipzig, markable success. In the same year he ted member of the Royal Musical So- London, and in 1858 was elected Pro- Music at Cambridge. He has left two musical literature, "Classical Studies -Forte Students" (London: 1841), and ation on Harmony (1849). The musica ions by which he is best known and ll longest endure are the oratorio, "The of Samaria"; four overtures, "The "The Wood Nymphs," "The Merry Windsor," and "Parasina"; the music son's ode on the opening of the second Exposition (1862); and the exquisite antata, "The May Queen," the libretto was written by CHORLEY, at that time the shed critic of the London *Athenæum*, s given here some years ago with great y the Mendelssohn Society.

nnual message of Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY, gan, has, from its construction, tone, d upright independence, attracted an amount of attention on the part of the ast and West. It is unanimously con- be a remarkable document, strong in horoughly practical, dealing in business n sentiment, and, in the absence of bun- d nonsense, comparing favorably with age of the season. The exhibit of the condition of the State is not only en- g to the State, but astonishing. Since the State debt has gradually been re- ntil it is now little more than a million lf of dollars, and Gov. BAGLEY shows 1883, omitting a single loan of $336,000 ill 1890, every cent of the debt will have l off, leaving a balance in the Treasury of 166,000. At the same time, the message a plan for the reduction of taxation, e appropriations for educational and e purposes are not to be reduced in any e Governor expresses himself with res of freedom on the subject of such ns, claiming the right to pardon such as shall upon examination be found to n unjustly punished, or whose physical is pronounced hopeless. The message e regarded a bid for popularity, for it ong grounds on two important ques- ch grounds are not popular. With ref- the railroads, he says great wrong is the bondholders and stockholders, as sidents of the State, by throwing the of the roads into the hands of PULLMAN panies, Blue Lines, Red Lines, and nes, so that they get all the profit, e roads tremble on the verge of y. He claims that Michigan has er railroads with enlightened lib- but maintains that it is the e State to see that its great corpora- honestly managed with heed to the in- the owners. On the subject of alcohol and reasonable. Prohibition, he claims, s; a license law will be a failure also, dditional disadvantage of being unfair al. His plan is to punish drunkenness , and, in addition, to hold the seller of le pecuniarily for the consequences of He proposes to tax alcohol heavily scrimination other than between malt nous liquors. While he does not palli- ense of drunkenness, he holds that n, self-culture, self-control, example, t are more efficient helps to temper- statutes." In this, as in other mat- BAGLEY takes an enlightened and pro- iew of the case. His message is one serves careful consideration from all

nual report of the Inspectors of the on of Michigan is a very interesting The statistical part is considerably . The whole number of persons re- the close of the year was 703. The strating the previous social and moral the convicts exhibits results that may mbarrass those who attribute to igno- drinking most of the crime of the y. From this report we learn the fol- Had both parents pious, 298; had er, 90; had pious mother, 315. Of ers, 53 per cent can read, write, and cypher; 24 per cent can read and write; 13 per cent can read; and only 10 per cent were illiterate. Forty-two per cent had been regular attendants at church, and 60 per cent had attended church irregularly. Forty-two per cent were intemperate, and 58 per cent were temperate. Of the whole 703, there were but 117 who had an intemperate parent.

PERSONAL.

The SOLDENE troupe are said to be "perfectly bouffe'le."

Col. GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State, is at the Sherman House.

The latest Danbury news is that Miss HASKINS thereof has hair 52½ inches long.

Senator JONES is back in Washington with his bride. She is the richest bonanza of them all.

Mr. MARY CLEMMER AMES says he *will* change his name again if he chooses, and only wants to be asked.

LAMKIN and DAWNEY edit the *Louisiana Journal*, which accounts for the general softness of its stuffing.

The checker champion has been walking over the course at St. Louis, and nobody has arisen to check him.

CARLETON is reading "Betsey and I Are Out" in Washington, that being the only place where it is unknown.

Mrs. ROUSBY has not been playing *Queen Elizabeth* during the past week. She has been playing sick instead.

BRYOTROPHA SOLANELLA has been going through the Algerian potato like an Irishman. It is a case of grub eat grub.

Capt. JACK's declaration that his tribe would die before they would surrender, may truly be said to have been a diatribe.

WALTER C. HOOD, Ohio State Librarian, died last evening, at Columbus, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, after a short illness.

BAYARD TAYLOR has delivered eighty-three lectures this season and has forty-four more to give. No wonder they are getting thin.

The St. Louis *Globe* raises JIM CHISHOLM with the following: "Mlle. ALBANI is supposed to be a cool seven-up artist, because she can play low and grin."

MARTIN MILMORE, the Boston sculptor at Rome, has finished three of the colossal statues which are to adorn the soldiers' monument on Boston Common.

The Khedive of Egypt is going to establish a Board of Trade. It will be a decent institution, and have nothing in common with its Chicago namesake.

VICTORIA WOODHULL passed through St. Joseph, Mo., last night, en route East to be on hand in case of expected developments in the Tilton-Beecher trial.

They had a BURNS festival at Leavenworth, whereat BYRON SHERRY and A. G. O'TODDY made long speeches. These gentleman are apt to make one talkative.

Farmer STUBBS has sold his celebrated bull, the "Forty-first Grand Duke of Jimpsonweeds," for $10,000. He took his pay in two calves, valued at $5,000 each.

Judge CHRISTIANCY's father invented a salve which he cried to his Michigan patrons. Those Michiganders now cry "Salve!" to CHRISTIANCY. Thus does the whirligig, etc.

The Rev. Mr. JULIEN, of New Bedford, Pa., says there is more heavy lying done to the square inch in that city than anywhere in the world except Washington.

HENDRE TOMOANA, a Maori chieftain, is publishing a newspaper at Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, in parallel columns of English and Maori. It will probably be a success.

Baron CORBIENEAU was 83 years old when he died. In the picture of the Battle of Wagram, in the Versailles Gallery, he is represented on a stretcher opposite NAPOLEON.

Mrs. RANNEY, of Delphos, O., who jumped from a Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad passenger-train yesterday afternoon, died of her injuries at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday.

A nephew of STONEWALL JACKSON married a niece of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN at Denver, the other day. What relation, then, is GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to STONEWALL JACKSON's new statue?

At a Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church at Grand Ledge, Mich., yesterday, resolutions were passed and a petition sent to the Bishop for the removal of Presiding Elder NOAH FASSET.

"Box and Cox" was played by deaf mutes in Salem, last week, to the unbounded delight of a deaf and dumb audience. Tableaux preceded it, in which mutes might be supposed to be peculiarly qualified for excellence.

SCHNEIDER, CHAUMONT, and PAOLA MARIE are to appear together in Paris. It is calculated that no such extensive exhibition of beauty unadorned has occurred since the time when the mermaids came out of the sea and sang together.

Gen. SHERIDAN and party left New Orleans yesterday on the steamer R. E. Lee for Vicksburg. It is understood that they will not return to New Orleans, but that the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri will be re-established at Chicago.

Miss DE MONTAIGN, the fair St. Louisian who was in the city during McCullough's engagement, made her debut in St. Louis, Friday night, as *Virginia*. The house was jammed with society people, but the performance does not seem to have been very encouraging.

While the Rev. T. ALLEN, of Ruthin, Wales, was coming to the point of a proposal to his landlady's niece, in a shady bower, the landlady denounced him as a Ritualist, pounded him with a gamp, and was fined five shillings to boot. It was jealousy not Ritualism which ailed Miss DAVIES.

Dr. N. B. HILL, of Minneapolis, President of the Minnesota State Medical Association, now in session at St. Paul, while standing in the crowded lobby of the House-Chamber yesterday, during the ballot for Senator, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke. The whole right side was paralyzed. He remained unconscious last night, and a fatal result is feared.

Monday evening the members of the Western Avenue Baptist Church held a sociable, the pleasantest feature of which, perhaps, was the presentation to their late pastor, the Rev. JOHN GORDON, by his Bible-class, of a handsome silver water-set. The occasion was marked with the felicitous utterances proper to such occurrences, and promises well for a very pleasant evening when the time comes for that more extensive presentation which will be shortly made.

The marriage of Miss MIRIAM SCHWAB and Mr. JOSEPH CAHN, at Standard Hall, last evening, was among the pleasant social events of the season in Jewish circles. It was an elegant affair, the bride being very handsome. HAND furnished the music, and the supper was all that could be demanded by the most fastidious. The presents were elegant and numerous. The speeches were many, and to the point. After the long wedding-supper, which occupied several hours, the merry Germans indulged in dancing until an early hour.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Gen. Hoffman, U. S. A.; E. S. Phillips, Kankakee; H. R. Duval, New York; C. W. Mead, St. Paul; B. D. Babcock, Cleveland; James McCord, San Francisco; M. J. Knight, Denver; P. L. Cable, Rock Island; W. C. Kent, Des Moines; M. D. Sanford, New Haven; George F. Taylor, Madison; J. W. Goss, Peoria.... *Palmer House*—H. A. Downs, Marquette; J. N. Chadwick, Wisconsin; W. Thomas, Cleveland; J. K. Edsall, Springfield; C. S. Jones, Bloomington; J. L. Barry, Boston; the Rev. Sydney Corbett, Quincy; John Todd, Cleveland; R. De Haven, Rochester; S. Rothschild, Detroit; Walter Scott, Philadelphia; N. Bernstein, New York; B. D. Adsit, New York; W. J. Parrott, Minnesota; S. D. Brown, New York.... *Tremont House*—J. W. Meddiecroft, New York; S. B. Lobdell, New York; W. J. Fleming, Boston; C. M. Fay, Pittsburg; E. F. Watson, New York; J. H. Millard, Omaha; M. Griswold, Peoria; the Rev. L. C. Lance, Kenosha; O. C. Calkins, New York; J. A. Fuller, New York; E. L. Maxwell, Pittsburg.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. Samuel Wilkinson, Peoria; O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; Lieut. L. M. Keene, U. S. N.; Edward Breitung, Marquette; O. A. Simonds, Fort Wayne; J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; A. Randall, Rock Island; E. P. Grad, Baltimore; T. H. Randall, Albany.

MATTERS OF STATE.

Angus Cameron Likely to Succeed Senator Carpenter.

The Democrats and Independent Republicans Unite.

Ramsey Losing Ground Very Fast in Minnesota.

Another Dull Day in the Illinois Legislature.

Opposition to Canadian Reciprocity in Michigan.

Notes from Other Legislatures

WISCONSIN.

ORDINARY BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—In the Senate two remonstrances against the division of Clark County; petition relating to the geological survey; the report of Lumber Inspector for District No. 3; a memorial asking a change in the manner of publishing tax-lists, were presented and referred.

Resolutions were offered asking a committee to investigate as to the most practical manner to improve the Fox River, and asking the Railroad Commissioners to state when their report would be submitted to the Legislature. The latter was adopted.

A resolution relative to County Government was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bills were introduced to appropriate $7,000 to the Superintendent of Public Property; authorizing cities and villages to establish free public libraries and reading-rooms; amending the charter of Berlin City; changing the time of holding terms of the Circuit Court in Columbia County; to more fully define and punish bribery previous to elections; and to amend the Revised Statutes relating to county officers.

Bills were passed amending the law relating to railroads, express, and telegraph companies—it provides for the appointment of Commissioners in February; authorizing the Supervisors of the Town of Byron to use a portion of the drainage-fund.

In the Assembly the report of the Commissioner of Printing, relative to the claim of S. D. Carpenter, was received from the Secretary of State. It favors the appropriation of $34,000 to him on an old printing claim.

A resolution was introduced relating to the practice of members of Congress and the United States Senate leaving their posts to receive a return to their present position.

Joint resolutions to adjourn sine die Feb. 25, and also to receive no new business after Feb. 10, were adopted.

Bills were introduced to repeal the laws of 1874; to regulate insurance companies; to amend the Revised Statutes relating to inquests; to amend the laws of 1874 relating to the formation of town insurance companies; to amend the law exempting the wages of mechanics and others; to repeal the charter of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company; to appropriate $1,000 to the insane poor of Rock County; to encourage the invention and successful use of steam in propelling carriages on highways, offering $10,000 bounty for a successful machine; a bill for the relief of S. D. Carpenter; to amend the laws of 1868, relating to codification of the laws relating to common-schools; to amend the laws of 1873.

The resolution asking the Committee to report a bill changing the present system of county government was defeated.

IN JOINT CONVENTION

one vote was taken for Senator, as follows: Carpenter, 59; Bragg, 50; Coles, 17; George C. Hazelton, 2; absent or not voting, 2.

IMPORTANT CAUCUS WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2—11 p. m.—At the Democratic Reform caucus to-night, a conference committee of the bolters appeared, and, after expressing general approval of the platform, they presented four names for the consideration of the caucus, which were: Judge Cole, Angus Cameron, ex-Gov. Lewis, and J. J. Guppy. The discussion which followed was earnest, and a great diversity of views were expressed. Ex-Senator Doolittle was present and took an active part in the discussion, recommending a compromise, and evidently favoring Judge Cole. Several ballots were taken, and all but six agreed to support Judge Cole for Senator. This defection, however, was sufficient to defeat him, and his friends were reluctantly compelled to abandon him. Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, was then unanimously nominated, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the bolters, informing them of the selection made. Several of them were seen to-night, and they pledge 18 or 20 votes to him, which, with Bragg's 52, will elect him by 4 or 5 majority over Carpenter. This action is conditional upon his acceptance of the platform published, and they expect to receive an answer from him by telegraph before the ballot to-morrow. There is great jubilation among the Democrats and bolters, and Carpenter and his friends are correspondingly depressed.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—At a recent meeting of the officers of the First Regiment State Militia, a committee was appointed to investigate the militia systems of the different States, with the view of improving the laws of the State, which are considered lamentably deficient in this respect. The Committee has reported in favor of adopting the Michigan code, and a bill for the purpose is being prepared for the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

SCHOOL-MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2.—The first occurrence of note in the House this morning was the introduction by Hoonan of a resolution proposing the amendment of Sec. 3, Art. 8, of the Constitution so as to make it read as follows:

The General Assembly shall provide for an equitable distribution of all money appropriated for school purposes, among the free schools of the State; *provided*, each religious sect may establish free schools and be entitled to an equitably share; but no money shall be appropriated by the General Assembly to aid or sustain any academy, seminary, college, or university of any sectarian denomination whatever, nor shall any grant or donation of lands, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any public corporation to any church, except to sustain free schools therewith connected.

It will be observed that the proposed amendment would make a division of the school fund imperative upon the Legislature, and further would empower the corporate authorities of cities to "donate" any lands or moneys to a church for the maintenance of the church free schools.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

was proposed by resolution introduced directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the manner in which the contract for the State Printing is executed, and, particularly, as to the printing of the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

OTHER BILLS.

Starr, of Peoria, introduced a bill fixing the lien of judgments and decrees upon the property of the judgment debtor at seven years from the rendition thereof, provided that no judgments and decrees of the United States Courts shall be a lien upon the real estate of any judgment debtor, unless a transcript of the judgment or decree be filed and recorded in the County Recorder's office. A question which will necessarily occur upon this bill will be whether the State Legislature has authority, under the Constitution, to pass any act affecting the lien of judgment of United States Courts.

A bill to regulate attorneys' fees was introduced by Hall. It applies only to proceedings for the assignment of dower and for partition, and establishes the fee at 2 per cent on the first $1,000 value of the estate; where the estate is worth more than $5,000, 2 per cent on the first $1,000, 1 per cent on the next $4,000, and one half of 1 per cent on the valuation above $5,000.

Hise introduced

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION BILL

providing for the incorporation of the city under the present General Municipal Incorporation act; also, the bill prepared by the same Association proposing amendments to the General Municipal incorporation act.

Branson introduced a bill authorizing Town or District Tax-Collectors, in case of non-payment of taxes on real estate, to proceed under the tax-warrant to distrain and sell goods and chattels of the person in whose name the levy was made.

Another adjournment resolution was introduced by Ashton (Independent). It recited in substance that the Revised Statutes had not been in force long enough for people to find what they provided, wherefore there was no occasion as yet for tinkering the same, and the House should adjourn so soon as the appropriation bills were passed. After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The gentleman from Hardin did it again to-day,—slipped in his bill to deprive "niggers" of education. This time it is tucked away in the midst of a number of amendments to the School laws, and provides for the establishment of separate schools upon the vote of a majority of the voters of the school district.

The feature of the day in the House was the extraordinary quiet with which business was rapidly dispatched.

THE LIQUOR COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Licenses (liquor): Hoffman, of LaSalle; Moore, of Adams; Fredenhagen, of DuPage; Rose, of St. Clair; Smith, of Madison; Claflin, of DuPage; and Barker, of Cook. The members of the Committee, with the exception of Claflin, are understood to be in favor of license under moderate restrictions, and will doubtless report favorably upon the bill which shall remove most of the features of the present Liquor laws, which are especially obnoxious to the German-Americans.

IN THE SENATE.

the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to provide for the payment of the $250,000 revenue deficit bonds called in by proclamation of the Governor on the 4th of January, the appropriation to be made out of the Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent fund. The bill also appropriates $35,000 out of the Treasury for the payment of the past-due State bonds.

Krome introduced a bill providing that the Auditor of State shall not issue a certificate of authority to do business to any foreign insurance company which shall have carried any suit against it in the State or county to the United States Circuit Court, under that clause of the United States Judiciary act authorizing such removal when the action is brought against a resident of another State.

Kehoe's bill for the abolition of the State Board of Equalization was reported back from the Revenue Committee with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, which was done.

COMMITTEE INSPECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 2.—State Superintendent Etter, together with the Senate Committee on Education, visited the Industrial University to-day, and after a day's tour through the various departments seemed, and expressed themselves as, very highly pleased with the institution. They leave to-night for the Normal School.

MINNESOTA.

THE SENATORIAL VOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—The vote for Senator to-day was again a test vote, Ramsey losing 2, Davis gaining 2, Pillsbury losing 2, Lochren unchanged. Since the contest opened, Ramsey has lost 14, Davis gained 3, and the Democratic candidate gained 4.

REGULAR WORK.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced to legalize or strengthen a former conveyance of the land-grant to the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and a companion bill providing for the taxation of the road and lands—the latter as fast as possession is transferred.

In the House, a bill extending the time for the payment of railroad taxes due yesterday was indefinitely postponed.

The Joint Committee on Frontier Relief meets with the Governor and others to-night to discuss measures of relief for sufferers by the grasshopper plague last year. The Governor states that the people will require aid and subsistence till next harvest-time; also for seeding their lands next spring. About $4,500 has been expended for relief during the last year by the Governor through Gen. Sibley and others, besides private contributions amounting to nearly as much more. It is estimated that the State will have to give, besides the $20,000 already appropriated this session, about $8,000 more.

MICHIGAN.

PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—A large number of petitions have been received in the Legislature praying that the tax on insurance premiums may be repealed. It is alleged that the tax ultimately falls upon the policy-holders, being charged to them by the companies, and falling usually, in the case of life-insurance premiums, upon a class of men unable to bear increased burdens, their savings being generally consumed in the payment of the insurance premiums. It is alleged that foreign States levy fully as great taxes upon Michigan insurance companies as does Michigan upon foreign companies, so that nothing is gained in that way. The matter has undoubtedly excited a great deal of comment recently in this State, and is certain to receive attention from the Legislature.

The Commissioner of Railroads sent a communication to the House to-day stating that he employed only one clerk, whose salary of $1,000 per annum is paid by the State. The incidental expenses of his office from its organization to Oct. 1, 1874, a period of eighteen months, have been $745.94. The salary of the Commissioner is $4,000, and a bill has already been submitted which proposes to reduce the salary largely. The position is by many deemed almost a sinecure, and the Legislature already evidences a determination to cut down expenses wherever possible.

MICHIGAN AVERSE TO CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the proposed reciprocity treaty was finally passed in the House by 60 to 8. Dr. Klein, of Detroit, protested against the resolution, declaring that the lack of such a treaty was the cause of great business losses to Detroit; but remarks in that direction evidently had very little weight in the House, as Michigan's interests are decidedly against the treaty.

Mr. Goodyear, Democrat, in the House raised the question to-day why more than 4 per cent interest was not received for the large balance in the Treasury, but the inquiry did not amount to much, as he showed no practicable way of obtaining more.

The Senate to-day passed an act repealing the Dog law, and passed the joint resolution protesting against the adoption by Congress of the reciprocity treaty.

Messrs. Thomas and White were to-day appointed the Senate members of the Joint Committee to visit the University and Agricultural College.

The Auditor-General to-day informed the Senate that the specific taxes received by the State from life-insurance companies during the last fiscal year amounted to $49,300. The whole law concerning the taxation of insurance companies will certainly be overhauled at this session.

The bill providing a penalty of $50 for setting guns for the killing of game was up in the House to-day in Committee of the Whole. It makes the death of a human being through the explosion of such a gun manslaughter, and gives a right of action to the administrators of the deceased to recover the sum of $1,000 from the person who set the gun, besides giving damages for lesser injuries received. The phrase "shot from a gun," however, frequently occurred in the bill in reference to the persons sustaining such injuries, and as this was deemed of somewhat doubtful meaning, the act was referred back to the Committee on State Affairs to put the bill into the English language.

An attempt to change the law in relation to the admission of pupils residing in one district to another failed to-day in the House, but the matter is very likely to come up again in some other form.

STATE POLITICS.

The Reform party of this State will hold a convention in this city, to-morrow, to nominate Judges of the Supreme Court and Regents.

INDIANA.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—In the Senate a memorial of the Rev. J. L. Gay, an expelled Professor of English Literature, attacking the management of the State University, and particularly assailing President Nutt, was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

A majority of the Temperance Committee reported a Liquor bill in accordance with their instructions. It provides for a license of $200 for retailers and $400 for wholesalers and manufacturers; for local option, and for personal liability. Purchasers and sellers are made alike responsible. Sales and purchases on Sundays and legal holidays are forbidden. Drunkenness is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine only. It is also made a misdemeanor for minors to misrepresent their age for the purpose of purchasing liquor.

A resolution was introduced for the erection of two new insane asylums, which, after debate, was laid on the table—yeas, 11; nays, 20. Bills were introduced for a pension of $18 per month to all citizens of Jennings County who lost an arm in repelling the Morgan raid in 1863, and also making an appropriation of $83,200 for the payment of the Morgan-raid claims.

In the House the Speaker announced the following Committee on Apportionment: First District, Miller, of Vanderburg; Second, Crane, of Knox; Third, Collins, of Washington, Chairman; Fouth, Henderson, of Ripley; Fifth, Johnston, of Dearborn; Sixth, Farkner, of Henry; Seventh, Edwards, of Putnam; Eighth, Roseberry, of Monroe; Ninth, Marvin, of Boone; Tenth, Ames, of Lake; Eleventh, McCantley, of Cass; Twelfth, Martin, of Wells; Thirteenth, Glasgow, of Steuben. Three Republicans and one Independent are on this Committee.

The bill for the admission of colored children into white schools was concurred in—ayes, 50; noes, 38—a party vote.

Bills were introduced for the registering of births and deaths, and for the payment of the claims arising from the Morgan raid.

THE GERRYMANDERS.

The Committee on Apportionment appointed in the House to-day, met to-night at the Hotel Bates, and discussed preliminary matters. But three of the Committee are Republicans—Forkner, Ames, and Glasgow—all one Independent—Miller, of Vanderburg. There is little probability of an agreement, and there will be two reports.

JUDICIAL.

Judge Hopkins, who has been holding United States Court here, goes home to-morrow, and the term will end. He to-day commuted the sentence of John Connelly, of Lafayette, convicted of violation of the Pension laws from a fine of $300 and one year's imprisonment to a fine of $50 and the payment of $732, the amount which the pensioner illegally obtained.

The House to-day passed a bill abolishing the Criminal Court in Floyd and Clark Counties.

THE MICHIGAN CITY PRISON.

The *Evening News* has an interview with Hiram Lindley, once a citizen and business man of the city, but sent to Michigan City for two years for forgery, which will probably call for legislative action. Lindley says that, when he went to prison, the food was bad and insufficient, and convicts were frequently compelled to work when too weak from lack of proper food. The fault is charged on the steward, Capt. Taylor, who proposed to save more money still in the same way if the Warden would allow him. Lindley says:

Deputy Manning is a tyrant and glories in making the men fear him. I believe he is in Winterbottom's pay, for, when Winterbottom had that trouble in the Illinois Penitentiary, he sent Manning over to adjust it, and paid his expenses. Mr. Winterbottom has a cooperage contract, and I worked in his office five months. He would say, "must do the best I can for the boys" (meaning the convicts), and, at the same time, would tell the foreman to screw them down to it. Winterbottom is now State Senator from Laporte County. There is collusion between Winterbottom and the Deputy-Warden. Manning used to be in the Iowa Prison, in some position, when Winterbottom got the Directors to put him in as Deputy here. Stewart be foreman, Winterbottom, and Manning understand each other, and, I believe, work together.

The Warden is indorsed as a good man, but is thought to allow his subordinates too much power. The Northern Prison is now under Democratic management, and when this interview is read in the Legislature,—which it will be,—there will be squirming. The Democrats hoped to unearth great frauds at the Jeffersonville Prison, and load the Republicans with it, but this publication is checkmated that scheme.

CORPORATIONS TOO EASILY TAXED.

A large meeting of manufacturers of the State was held to-night to take action to secure the modification of the assessment law, as, at present, incorporated companies claim to be unjustly taxed. The manufacturers of Indianapolis, New Albany, South Bend, Mishawaka, Richmond, and other places, were fully represented. C. E. Studebaker, of South Bend, presided. A bill will be prepared and submitted to meet their views.

THE PROPOSED MINT.

Citizens of this city met to-night to consider the matter of the location of a mint at this point. William English, President of the First National Bank, presided. A Committee, headed by the Hon. Albert Parton, reported resolutions asking Congress for the location, and asking the Legislature for the passage of a joint resolution to the same effect. An Executive Committee was appointed, with power to do whatever may be necessary in furtherance of the object. A committee was also appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of a new State-house and laws for the collection of debts.

OHIO.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—In the House to-day the House bill providing for the collection of special assessments by the City Treasurer as soon as due, and the Senate bill providing that plats of additions to cities and villages must be approved by the Councils before being recorded, were passed.

A bill was introduced providing that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall divide the State into five Judicial Districts, and assign one of the said Judges to each district to attend the sessions of the District Court.

In the Senate, the Senate bill to do away with three days grace in the payment of notes and bills of exchange was passed.

Bills were introduced providing that before town plats shall be made to cities and villages the lots thereon shall be transferred by the County Auditors, and, when subdivisions are made, lots shall be reappraised.

KANSAS.

PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—Both Houses spent the whole day discussing the grasshopper business. The House finally passed, in Committee of the Whole, to a bill appropriating $95,000 to buy seed and horse-feed, the money to be expended and distributions of grain made by the officers of the State Board Agriculture. The Senate has several bills on it on the same subject, but adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

CHITS.

The Boston friends of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe have contributed $500 to buy coal for the destitute people along the line of that road, and coal was bought and shipped to-day by the State Relief Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AN UNDIGNIFIED RUMPUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says: A disgraceful scene occurred in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives last night, growing out of a motion to refer the petition of citizens of Lancaster contesting the seat of D. P. Rosenmiller, Republican, as a member of the Legislature, to the Committee on the Judiciary. Issue being joined on parliamentary points, Mr. , Republican, came in conflict with the Speaker, who finally ordered Wolf under arrest, when the Republican members rushed to the rescue of their colleague, and wrested him from the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. In the midst of the commotion the Speaker adjourned the House. During the melee pistols were drawn.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE CONTEST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—In the ballot in joint session to-day for United States Senator, Walker had 20; Conde, 22; Swann, 16; Brannan, 12; Price, 13; scattering, 4.

QUINCY PACKING STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 2.—According to tables published by the *Whig* to-day, the number of hogs packed in Quincy this season to Feb. 1 is 55,575. This number exceeds the number packed last season by 2,282. The average weight of the hogs packed this season is at least 20 per cent less than it was last season, and the yield of lard about 8 per cent less. The packers have not yet ceased operations for the season, but the most of them will probably close about the middle of the month.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

The keepers of two gambling-rooms at 87 South Halsted street and No. 118 West Madison street opened a small game of faro at a late hour last night, and Capt. Ellis' men came down on them, and captured eight inmates in the former and nine in the latter-mentioned place. The "tools" were confiscated, and, with the prisoners, taken to Madison Street Station.

WASHINGTON.

A Day's Contention in the Lower House of Congress.

Hale's Rule to Prevent Filibustering Adopted.

Speaker Blaine on the Floor—Cox and Randall Enraged.

The Civil-Rights Bill to Be Taken Up To-Day.

The Tea and Coffee Tax Unfavorably Considered.

A Bill for the General Reduction of Salaries Reported in the Senate.

The Scheme for a Mint in Chicago Officially Approved.

THE NEW HOUSE RULE.

SECURED BY THE HOUSE AFTER A WEEK'S FILIBUSTERING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The siege of physical endurance and parliamentary skill, in the House, which began last Wednesday morning, ended this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the passage of a new rule, the triumph of the Republicans and the overthrow of caucus rule and Gen. Butler. The parliamentary contest has been the most remarkable in the history of Congress. The following is the text of the rule adopted and the principle upon which this contest was turned:

RULE—Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, but the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless two-thirds of the members present shall second the demand; *provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hours of Monday; and, *provided further*, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit or other property of the United States, except in the regular annual appropriation bills.

The operation of the rule takes away from the minority the right to filibuster, as illustrated during the last week, limiting dilatory motions to the single motions to adjourn, and to adjourn to a day certain. This makes the rules of the House conform with the rules which obtain in nearly every State Legislature. The rule is of

MUCH REAL IMPORTANCE TO THE MINORITY.

It is understood to have been drawn by the Speaker. It provides an opportunity for debate, never heretofore the right of the minority, in this, that the previous question cannot be called on the first day when a bill is presented, as at present, by a mere majority, but requires a majority of two-thirds of those present to enforce the previous question. This gives at least one day for debate, a provision which it is expected will be of great importance to the minority in the next House. Gen. Butler claims that the operation of this delay would be to enforce a day's delay on every measure, and thus to practically defeat legislation. It was answered in this that, under the present rules, which carry all bills appropriating money or credit to the Committee of the Whole. Not one report in five from a committee can ever be considered in Committee of the Whole. Gen. Butler also made the point that the operation of this clause of the rule would be especially objectionable at this stage of the session, because a day's debate intervening upon any report upon Southern affairs might prevent its passage. The answer to this was that it was clear that no measure will be reported in the Committee of the Whole upon the condition of the South that will not occupy at least one day's debate, so this objection found no substantial place. The rule differs very greatly from that embraced in the original caucus proposition introduced in the House by Mr. Cessna, and which failed of passage on account of the votes of eighteen Republicans, who separated from the majority of their party, although the contrary was stoutly denied. A careful examination of the Cessna rule showed that whatever might have been the intentions of its author, it was so framed that it

RENDERED THE PASSAGE OF JOBS MORE EASY.

The resolution with which certain members, under the lead of Butler, endeavored to force the passage of the Cessna rule as an amendment fully convinced the Republican majority or the possibly dangerous effect of the proposed Cessna rule. The proviso in the new rule just passed is especially important. It excludes from the operation of the rule "all propositions appropriating money, credit, or other property of the United States, except regular annual appropriation bills." The lobby that crowded the corridors on the day that Cessna introduced his resolution, and who then went away disappointed at its failure, met to-day with a more decisive defeat. There is nothing in the new rule that can give the lobby any comfort. It rigidly excludes all the dangerous propositions embraced in the Cessna rule, and greatly facilitates the transaction of public business. It was noticeable that every man of the Republicans who voted against the Cessna caucus proposition voted for the rule to-day, and so voted willingly because the essential points claimed by them to be necessary to make the rule a wise one were embraced in the report of the Committee on Rules to-day, and adopted by the House. It was equally noticeable that Gen. Butler, who had led the crusade for the caucus proposition from the start, and who avowedly forced the tedious siege which commenced last Wednesday and only ended to-day, for the purpose of whipping into line those eighteen recusant Republicans, found himself

BAFFLED, MORTIFIED, AND DEFEATED

at every point, and that while the eighteen who were opposed to the Cessna rule voted for the new rule to-day, Gen. Butler alone among the Republicans voted with the Democrats against the new rule. There was a general exhibition of relief and good feeling when the rule was passed. Even some of the leading Democrats admitted in conversation that the rule was a good one, and, if their party had not by the long struggle been solidly united against any proposition to change the rules, there is little doubt many Democrats would have voted for it. As it was, Holman, one of the purest men on either side, voted to sustain the Republican majority in their call for the previous question upon the first passage, while Gen. Butler voted against it. The motion to second the previous question was the test vote upon the Butler provision. Butler's point was to defeat the motion for a previous question. If he had been successful the rule would have been then open to amendment, and the Cessna rule might possibly have been carried; but Butler was unsuccessful in defeating the demand for the previous question, and obtained only a corporal's guard, a little more than thirty, against it. It was in vain that he shouted and sought to rally the Republican side. They

WOULD NOT RESPOND TO HIS BECK AND CALL.

The effect of Speaker Blaine's speech upon the floor, in opposition to Gen. Butler's amendment, which proposed to strike out the portion giving a day's debate, was marked and electrical. The House subsequently sustained Mr. Blaine on every point, and Gen. Butler found himself among the Republicans, so far as the record shows, alone in opposition to the rule. Indeed the final vote, or the passage of the rule, was the strongest that has been given at any one stage of the proceedings, for while a majority vote would have secured its adoption, it was carried by more that two-thirds. The eighteen recusant Republicans are quite elated that they have carried the House by more than two-thirds majority against the caucus resolution and the Democrats.

THE TREASURY.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The sensational report that a million of fraudulent national currency is afloat is without substantial foundation. The facts are these: The act of June 20, 1874, requires all National Banks to deposit 5 per cent of their issue with the Treasurer of the United States for the destruction of mutilated notes and issuing of new notes. Previous to this act, each bank canceled its own money in their own way. When this was done, the clippings were burned, and the body of the note forwarded to the Treasury for destruction. The Second National Bank of New York has permitted somebody to possess themselves of a large amount of their clippings in a dishonest way. The attempt to paste them to make whole bills proved unsuccessful, and the cuttings were sold for waste paper. These cuttings were never in the Treasury, and never came from it. The notes from which they were cut have not been in the Treasury since they were issued. A bill could not be made out of the entire lot. The Secret-Service officers of the Treasury have carefully investigated the subject, and find the officers of that bank alone responsible, and that there is no danger of fraudulent notes.

THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTY.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet to-morrow for the consideration of revenue matters. There is a very strong but quiet lobby here endeavoring to have a tax put upon tea. This lobby represents the leading importers of tea in the larger cities, and from data recently furnished by them it is evident that there is a supply of tea now in the country sufficient to fill the demand for at least a year. If the tax is put on, of course the importers could make a very pretty profit. The feeling, however, is against laying the tax, and the prospect is that in a month or two from this time tea will be about the cheapest article of commerce in the country.

SOUTHERN NEEDS.

PINCHBACK AND KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—As an indication of the drift of feeling on the Louisiana question, it may be stated that a Senator who has hitherto been one of the most ardent and consistent supporters of the Administration, and a devout believer in the outrage business, stated to-day, with the emphasis and enthusiasm of a new convert, that "The whole Kellogg Government is a fraud. I will not vote either in or out of caucus to recognize it as the legal Government. I will not vote in or out of caucus to seat Pinchback, nor allow myself to be bound to do so."

The House Republicans held a caucus this evening to deliberate upon a Southern policy, and to determine the order of business under the new rule. The meeting was conspicuous for the number of absentees. Only three or four of the eighteen so-called recusant Republicans were present. Speeches were made by Messrs. Dawes, Tremain, Garfield, Hale, of Maine, Biery, and John Q. Smith, of Ohio. The drift of the discussion was that immediate legislation for the South ought to be had, and a variety of plans were discussed, but nothing definite was agreed on. It was decided that the Civil-Rights bill should be taken up to-morrow, and passed on Thursday under the operations of the new rule.

THE POSITION OF PINCHBACK

before the Senate Committee on Elections is this: There is now a majority of one in favor of seating him. If Carpenter returns, his vote against Pinchback would tie the Committee.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SHALL CHICAGO HAVE A MINT?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Adam Smith and C. L. Wilson, of the Mint Committee, are here, engaged in urging the interests of the Chicago bill upon the attention of Congress. One point has already been gained. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to the Senate Finance Committee, earnestly recommending the bill. The letter and bill have been referred to Senator Fenton, as a sub-committee. Owing to his absence, no action has yet been taken. He returned to-day, and a report, it is expected, will be speedily made.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL DISTRICT BILL.

The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, on the last call, to create an additional judicial district in Michigan, is Strickland's bill in the Forty-first Congress revived. The territory of the proposed district is the Upper Peninsula, which in 1870 had a population of 43,000, now said to be reduced by stoppage of mining operations to less than 40,000. Representative Hubbell is the only one of the Michigan delegation favorable to the bill. The bill went to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and is not likely to be reached this session.

POSTAL APPOINTMENT.

It is generally believed that Mr. Tyner, Congressman from Indiana, will be appointed Second-Assistant Postmaster General to succeed Routt, to be made Governor of Colorado.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate to-day: Commodore Roger N. Stembel, to be Rear Admiral on the retired list; Chief Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department. Postmaster John Kahl, Shelby, O.; Henry Graves, Hiawatha, Kan.; J. Brown, Anderson, Ind.; James H. Fetter, Peru, Ind.; Jas. F. Vaughan, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; William S. Manson, Centreville, Ia.; Charles H Ormsby, Atlanta, Ill.

Revenue Appointments—Charles V. Leland, Collector Sixth District of Michigan; Storekeepers of Internal Revenue—Archibald Williams, First Tennessee District; Philip B. Thompson, Seventh Kentucky: W. B. Kinton, Internal Revenue Gauger Third Wisconsin District.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Light-House Board that, on and after the opening of navigation in 1875, a light will be shown from the beacon recently erected near the end of West Pier, at the mouth of the Conneaut River, Ohio, in place of the old beacon on the east pier, abandoned. The light will be a fixed white.

RETRENCHMENT.

The bill reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to-day provides that, for the two years from and after the 1st day of next July, all salaries exceeding $1,200 per annum, in all branches of the Government service, civil and military, shall be reduced 10 per cent.

COLORADO.

Some days ago the President decided to make a change in a number of Federal offices in Colorado Territory, and called upon Gov. McCook for his resignation. After giving the request due consideration, Gen. McCook declined to comply with it. The President has, therefore, determined to remove him and appoint Col. Routt, of Illinois, the present Second-Assistant Postmaster-General. The other officers to be removed are the United States Judge, the District Attorney, and the United States Marshal. In this step the President has the unanimous approval of the Cabinet.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The letting of contracts to steamboats for the delivery of mails along the Mississippi River is engaging the attention of the Postmaster-General, who intends to treat only with people actually interested. He will not treat with middlemen.

[*The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the Seventh Page.*]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—For the Lower Missouri, Upper Mississippi, the Northwest, and Lake Superior and Michigan, rising barometer, cold northerly windsy, cloud, and snow, followed by clear weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—One of the most violent snow-storms of the season, accompanied with rain and sleet, has again struck this section of country. The snow is over a foot deep on a level, and still coming. The railroads are blockaded, while the incoming train on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central is battling with snow-drifts in the vicinity of Masonville. The mail train from Chicago got through this evening all right.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 2.—There has been the heaviest snow-storm here to-day for many years. It commenced snowing early this morning, and has continued all day. The snow is now 14 inches deep.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 2.—It commenced storming here this forenoon. The wind commenced blowing from the north about noon, and is increasing in violence. The snow is drifting, and will, if it continues, blockade the railroad. In Dakota the storm is reported as being very severe. Mercury four below zero, and rapidly falling.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—A heavy wind storm, accompanied by light snow, prevalent here this evening. The mercury is below zero, and rapidly falling lower.

GOOD-BYE, KING DAVID.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—King Kalakaua and suite and the United States Minister at Hawaii, Mr. Pierce, sailed to-day on the United States steamer Pensacola for Honolulu. The Pensacola was escorted down the bay by the United States steamer McPherson, on board of which were Gen. Schofield and staff. The steamer was saluted from the forts with a royal salute.

Among the passengers on board the Pensacola is Col. A. B. Steinbergh, special Commissioner of the United States to the Samoan Islands. He visited the islands about a year ago and informally established close relations between the islands and the United States. This time the islands will probably be taken under the protection of the Government.

CRIME.

AFTER A MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Feb. 2.—Eleven years ago, Girard Riley, in Allamakee County, shot and killed instantly a man named Cunningham. There had been an old family-feud between the men. Riley made good his escape, and all attempts for his capture have proven fruitless. A few days ago, the Sheriff of Allamakee County received a letter from a person named John O'Toole, of Lexington, Ky., stating that he knew where Riley, the murderer, was, and would deliver him up to any one with proper authority. The Sheriff of Allamakee County procured a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, and started for Lexington. On arriving at Lexington, to the utter disgust of the Sheriff O'Toole refused to deliver Riley unless the Sheriff paid him $300, which O'Toole claimed that Cunningham owed him in his life-time. This is certainly a new method of collecting worthless debts. Of course the Sheriff refused to pay the amount demanded. He acquainted the Sheriff of Lexington County with all the facts, and came back to consult with the authorities at home. And the murderer of Cunningham is still at large.

THE ST. LOUIS BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Theodore Kalb, Vice-President and Acting President, and F. M. Walke, Secretary, made an assignment to-day of the People's Savings Institution to John H. Fisse, a prominent citizen, and the entire affairs of the bank were turned over to him. No statement has yet been made of the condition of the bank, but it is expected that the Assignee will make an immediate examination into its affairs, and give the result to the public. It is not even known what amount of deposits the bank had, but it is supposed they were about $600,000, in small sums, belonging almost wholly to very poor people. They number, perhaps, 2,000. Of the liabilities, nothing has been made known yet. Nothing has been heard of Wurpel, the missing Cashier, and there is no clew to his whereabouts. He left behind him a wife and six children.

A PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 2.—John Joyce, who has been confined in the County Jail here for some time, charged with the murder of James McGuire in December last, attempted to commit suicide at 3 o'clock this afternoon by cutting his throat. It is thought that the wound will not prove fatal, but the extent of his injuries are not yet known.

THE BEDFORD, IND., DESPERADOES.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that Arthur Bissell and George Bechtel, two youths who killed Carney, the Town Marshal of Bedford, Ind., a few weeks since, were captured at Olney, Ill., to-day. The Deputy Sheriff started this evening to bring them back, and fears are entertained of mob-law when the young men are brought to Bedford.

HORSE-THIEF PUT OUT OF THE WAY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Chief of Police from Henderson, Tenn., to-night, says that Capt. White, a notorious horse-thief and jail-breaker, was overtaken to-day by a party sent in pursuit of him after escaping from jail here, and, resisting arrest, was shot and killed.

LABOR STRIKES.

THE FALL RIVER WEAVERS' STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 2.—The weavers last night resolved that 1,000 of their number should go back to England, at half-fare to be advanced to each. It is held that this will be much more economical than keeping them on the funds of the Union. Spinners who are working will be assessed $1 per week each while the difficulty continues. The weavers say they are ready to submit their differences to arbitration.

INDIANA MINERS QUIT WORK.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—One thousand five hundred miners of the Brazil district are out of the mines to-day because the operators proposed to reduce the pay from 85 to 70 cents a ton. The operators say they will not yield.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL RIOTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., Feb. 2.—The body of Gifford, the young man who was shot at Coraquet, arrived here encased in a coffin on Sunday evening. The funeral took place this afternoon, attended fully by 700 persons. Four Protestant clergymen conducted the services at the house and grave.

Of the rioters at Coraquet all save one have been arrested. The examination of the prisoners is now going on at Bathurst. Thirteen have already been committed for trial. A member of the Bar made an inflammatory speech at the Court-House at Bathurst yesterday, and it was feared that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners, but the military were on the alert and nipped the affair in the bud. At Coraquet all is at present quiet.

When the liver fails to act, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY'S

GREAT

DRY GOODS

SALE.

84 & 86 State-st.

In addition to the very low prices which have already been offered to make this sale more effective,

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

Have been made.

SPECIAL LOTS will be marked in the following departments at less than HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

SILKS,

RIBBONS,

LINENS,

HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

AND GLOVES.

Also, a magnificent lot of

HAMBURG EDGINGS

AND

INSERTIONS,

At Prices to Correspond with this Sale.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

The feature of the day yesterday was the heavy clearings, which amounted to $9,600,000. This is more by about $2,000,000 than ever before in this city. They were due to heavy settlements in pork and provisions, on the Board of Trade.

These settlements have given a great appearance of activity to the counter business of the banks, but have little financial significance. The banks have been doing a great deal of work for nothing in the last two days.

The demand for loans is quiet, and, beyond the extension caused by the needs of those who wanted funds to carry grain, or pork, or provisions, has exhibited no special activity.

Rates of discount are 10 per cent to regular customers, with occasional deviations in favor of strong outside borrowers.

On the street the situation is unchanged. Funds are in good supply, and there is little demand of a perfectly satisfactory kind. Rates are 7@18 per cent.

The movement of currency to and from the city is small.

New York exchange was inactive at par to 25c premium between banks for $1,000.

The orders from country banks for New York exchange to be sent East are larger than the orders for currency.

BLACK TUESDAY.

This is the heading under which the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 27th ult. reports the stock market:

Long before 10 o'clock a. m. the Board-room was filled by an anxious looking throng. It was remarked as quite an unusual circumstance that most of the members of the Board were on hand, and it soon became apparent that all had stock to sell, while few had orders to buy. Notwithstanding this unfavorable condition of affairs, the leading stocks held up well. One hundred shares of Consolidated Virginia sold at $625; California sold at $485; Ophir at $172.50, and Mexican at $42.50. Sales of other stocks were made as follows: Gould & Curry, $67; Best & Belcher, $71; Savage, $145; Crown Point, $41; Yellow Jacket, $105; Imperial, $14; Empire Mill, $10; Alpha, $26; Belcher, $48.50.

THE REGULAR MORNING SESSION.

When the regular call of stocks began at the 11 o'clock session, there was a tremendous onslaught made upon Ophir (which nowadays strongly suggests "owe fur," as a great many victims either owe for their Ophir, or owe for the money which they invested in Ophir). It started at $165, sold as low as $161, and closed at the opening figure—1,200 shares having been thrown out by the bears in the effort to break it still lower. Mexican sold at $45, a decline of $2.50 from yesterday's closing rate. Best & Belcher ranged from $64 to $67.50, and Savage from $135 to $140. There was a general decline along the entire list of stocks called. Even Consolidated Virginia and California, whose foundation-stone is the great bonanza, suffered severely. The former opened at $600 and dropped by $5 gradations to $580, the number of shares sold aggregating 505. California was still more roughly handled. Starting at $445, it went down the ladder in $10 jumps to $365.

There was a somewhat improved feeling after Board hours, as the following record of transactions will show:

Sales: Consolidated Virginia, $585; California, $385; Best & Belcher, $67; Belcher, $42.50; Gould & Curry, $58; Imperial, $12.50; Mexican, $45; Ophir, $160; Union Consolidated (new shares), $13.

Bids: Alpha, $22; Chollar, $68; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $38; Overman, $54; Savage, $120; Sierra Nevada, $16; Yellow Jacket, $103.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	119¼	119⅝
United States 5-20s of '62	115¾	115⅞
United States 5-20s of '64	117⅝	117⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	119¼	119⅝
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	119⅝	120
10-40s	116½	117
United States new 5s of '81, ex int.	114½	114⅝
United States currency 6s	119½	..

Gold was 113¾@114.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487@489½; cable transfers, London, 492; Paris, 510. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	511¼@515
Germany (reichmarks)	95¼@ 96¼
Belgium (francs)	511¼@515
Holland (guilders)	41⅛@ 41⅜
Switzerland (francs)	511¼@515
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	.. 27½
Austria (paper florins)	.. 44½

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	100¾ & int.	101¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage	101 & int.	102 & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent water-loan	101 & int.	102 & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent certificates	98½ & int.	..
Chicago City 6 per cent certificates	95 & int.	..
Cook County 7 per cent bonds	101 & int.	102 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	..	93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	235	..
First National Bank	160	..
Fifth National Bank	125	127½
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank	127	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	127	127½
City National Bank	135	..
Home National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Illinois	..	108
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	..	108
National Bank of Commerce	..	100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co.	..	155
Union National Bank	..	150
Union Stock-Yards National	150	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	140
City Railway, West Side	..	125
City Railway, North Side	96	..
Traders' Insurance Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	75	..
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.	120	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	94 ex. d.	95½
Exposition stock	..	50

LATEST.

New York, Feb. 2.—Money, 2½@3; prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Sterling strong at 486½ for sixty-day, and 489½@489¾ for sight.

Customs receipts, $1,150,000. Produce exports for the week, $5,679,000.

Gold strong; opened at 113¾, fell to 113⅝, rose to 114¼, and closed at 114. Carrying rates, 1, 2, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $615,000.

Clearings, $56,000,000.

Governments strong and higher. Railroads active and firm, especially for Pacifics. State bonds steady.

The stock market was active and strong during the entire day, with the single exception of St. Paul, which was dull and heavy at 37⅞@38. The advance for the day ranged from ⅛ of 1@1½ per cent, the features being Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Wabash. Pacific Mail went up on a report to the effect that negotiations were pending, which were likely to be successful, between the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for exchange of freights. The market closed active and strong at the highest figures of the day. Transactions embraced 215,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwest common, 4,000 preferred, 11,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Ohios, 6,000 Wabash, and 52,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119⅝
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	117⅞	New 5s	113⅞
Coupons, '65	119⅜	10-40s	116⅛
Coupons, new	118⅞	Currency 6s	119⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	97¼	Virginias, old	30
Tennessees, old	68	N. Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	68	N. Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul	37⅞
Western Union Tel	75⅝	St. Paul pfd	57¾
Quicksilver	30	Wabash	17¾
Adams Express	99¼	Wabash pfd	23
Wells-Fargo	83⅛	Ft. Wayne	98
American Express	63⅛	Terre Haute	7
U. S. Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	25
Pacific Mail	37⅛	Chicago & Alton	105½
New York Central	102⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
Erie	29¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜
Erie pfd	45	Cleve., Cin. & Col	63⅛
Harlem	129	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	75⅜
Michigan Central	77⅛	Indiana Central	8⅞
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	92⅛	Illinois Central	101⅛
Northwestern	44⅛	Union Pacific stock	40⅞
Northwestern pfd	59⅛	Central Pacific stock	98
Rock Island	105⅛	Union Pacific bonds	94
New Jersey Central	107⅛	Del., Lack. & W	108⅞

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Dearborn st, between Division and Elm, e f, undivided ⅓ of 22½x150 ft, dated Feb. 1	$18,000
North Dearborn st, near the above, e f, 22½x150 ft, dated Feb. 1	18,000
The premises No. 544 West Indiana st, dated Jan. 30	2,800
Hubbard st, 133 1-10 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 30 3-10x125 ft, dated Feb. 1	4,000
West Polk st, 166 ft e of Laflin, s f, 24x111 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 2	1,500
South Dearborn st, 63 3-10 ft n of Thirty-third, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Jan. 21	4,000
Moore st, 145 ft e of Oakley, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 24, 1873	750
Trumbull av, 100 ft s of Fifteenth st, w f, 150x[illegible] ft, dated Feb. 2	8,000
North Clark st, 79½ ft s of Chestnut, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 1	10,000
Milwaukee av, 175 ft n w of Cleaver st, n w f, 25x114½ ft, dated Feb. 2	3,000
Lot 41 in n ½ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated Jan. 30	8,000
Prairie av, 52 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 24x180 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 30 (Jabez H. C. Gross to John Elliott)	25,000
The premises Nos. 266 and 268 West Randolph st (William B. Pierce to Charles A. Haskins), dated Dec. 14, 1874	25,000
Campbell av, 105½ ft s of Adams st, e f, 20x56 ft dated, Feb. 2	4,500
Fremont st, s e cor of Willow st, w f, 48x124⅛ ft, dated Feb. 1	2,800
Willow st, 25 ft w of Dayton st, s f, 25x113 ft, dated Feb. 1	3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, 198 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f (Moses C. Stedman to Jesse O. Norton), 100x271½ ft, dated Jan. 18	30,000
Vincennes av, s e cor of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 128 9-10x125 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1874	18,000
Lots 84 to 87, Block 12, Stewart's part s w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated July 8, 1874	1,200
Lot 27, Johnson's part s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 30	800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	8,233	17,161	6,617	8,120
Wheat, bu	59,370	174,155	34,508	68,301
Corn, bu	59,110	35,610	73,272	3,223
Oats, bu	20,160	26,800	8,189	8,672
Rye, bu	735	5,702	741	..
Barley, bu	4,920	19,450	4,411	9,533
Grass seed, lbs	181,504	73,022	70,995	47,989
Flax seed, lbs	30,880	6,490	..	..
Broom-corn, lbs	7,130	14,000	1,420	21,448
Cured meats, lbs	604,487	450,700	2,003,948	1,546,106
Beef, brls	70	..	135	90
Pork, brls	399	845	718	730
Lard, lbs	144,130	259,475	660,230	290,934
Tallow, lbs	9,770	18,000	..	..
Butter, lbs	67,152	67,710	48,575	58,425
Dressed hogs, No.	1,346	2,325	1,029	4,469
Live hogs, No.	16,040	21,282	3,566	6,411
Cattle, No.	2,817	2,742	1,392	635
Sheep, No.	470	1,323	602	503
Hides, lbs	267,224	179,390	247,161	157,754
Highwines, brls	354	227	406	305
Wool, lbs	6,250	95,266	32,490	34,163
Potatoes	720	1,262	..	..
Lumber, No. feet	221,000	229,600	586,000	909,018
Shingles, No.	750,000	680,000	343,000	752,000
Lath, No.	..	..	23,000	18,000
Salt, brls	375	150	615	665

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	*Received.*	*Shipped.*
Poultry, lbs	69,323	118,449
Poultry, coops	161	..
Game, pkgs	39	44
Eggs, pkgs	467	11
Cheese, bxs	604	50
Dried fruits, lbs	55,859	100
Beans, bu	815	20
Hay, tons	130	30
Hops, lbs	1,050	1,750
Fish, pkgs	496	280

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 2,461 bu wheat, 7,577 bu corn, 300 bu rye, 632 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 11 cars No. 1 spring, 113 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected do (149 wheat); 12 cars high mixed corn, 60 cars No. 2 do, 38 cars rejected do (110 corn, all new); 1 car white oats, 3 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do. Total, 273 cars, or 100,000 bu. Inspected out: 22,824 bu wheat, 30,899 bu corn, 819 bu oats, no rye, 2,225 bu barley.

There was some talk yesterday on 'Change about the probability of a let-up in the receipts of corn at this point before long. It was stated that the bulk of the corn now going forward comes from Iowa, where scarcely any cribbing is done, the deliveries being made direct from the farm to the depot, and that when the soft weather comes this supply will be cut off, leaving the demand to be filled from Illinois, in which State much less cribbing has been done than in former years.

The leading produce markets were weak yesterday, chiefly as a consequence of heavy deliveries of some articles, which fact reacted on the rest. The deliveries of wheat and pork were the heaviest ever known in the history of the trade. They were concentrated on Monday and yesterday morning, and how much was sent round may be judged by the business of the Clearing-House, elsewhere reported. The shipping movement was again slow.

In dry-goods circles a somewhat less active movement is noted, but other features of the market remain without visible change. Certain brands of fine and heavy brown cottons were advanced a ¼c, with which exception quotations are the same as on Saturday. Groceries were only moderately active, and were steady in values. The fish trade was active, and prices were firm at the recent advance. Dried fruits remain quiet, with prices of most lines running along very steadily. In the canned goods market a somewhat improved business is doing,—the extreme low prices now ruling having apparently attracted the attention of buyers,—and the feeling is firmer. Butter remains quiet as previously. Cheese is in fair request and firm. No price-changes were noted in coal, wood, leather, and bagging. Oils were moderately active and unchanged. There is more inquiry for pig iron, and prices are firm, with Nos. 1 and 2 charcoal iron tending upward.

The shipping movement in lumber was again fair, and the prospects are favorable to a steady increase in this direction. Shingles are also more active. The demand for metals, nails, and hardware, is still limited, though improving slightly, and many articles, noticeably tin-plate, are firm. Tin-plate is relatively lower here than in New York, and will probably be advanced when trade revives. Salt was in moderate request and steady. Hay, hides, wool, broom-corn, and hops, were quiet and unchanged. Seeds were in larger supply and easier, except clover. Poultry was salable to shippers, and firm at a slight advance.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Jan. 30, 1875.	Jan. 23, 1875.	Feb. 1, 1874.
Wheat—			
No. 1 red	291	291	324
No. 2 red	7,895	8,225	326
No. 3 winter	5,466	5,466	..
Rejected winter	1,121	1,121	..
No. 1 spring	49,437	45,074	55,831
No. 2 spring	2,478,477	2,171,285	1,547,339
No. 3 spring	345,429	322,463	60,086
Rejected spring	17,187	15,344	17,847
No grade spring	..	..	..
No. 1 N. W. spring	70,647	66,004	100,342
No. 2 N. W. spring	463,818	439,477	709,217
Total	3,439,768	3,074,950	2,491,972
Corn—			
No. 1	834	834	27,398
No. 2	310,450	511,356	1,329,053
Rejected	6,877	7,603	56,623
No grade	2,489	2,489	1,874
High mixed	92,563	109,633	318,836
Yellow	7,204	5,968	11,524
New No. 2	624,917	518,052	20,814
New rejected	297,029	290,317	87,224
New high mixed	151,624	114,429	8,993
Total	1,564,987	1,560,681	1,862,846
Oats—			
No. 1	..	..	4,144
No. 2	473,872	447,819	569,742
Rejected	12,839	16,812	12,993
No grade	205	892	2,906
No. 2 white	57,859	55,419	91,967
Total	544,775	520,942	681,749
Rye—			
No. 1	2,732	1,996	222
No. 2	11,473	14,422	60,962
Rejected	601	933	973
No grade	..	..	100
Total	14,806	17,351	62,257
Barley—			
No. 1	..	..	1,756
No. 2	249,118	245,319	226,231
No. 3	33,101	35,285	89,775
Rejected	10,176	12,039	16,301
No grade	..	..	..
Total	292,395	292,643	334,063

Total of all kinds in store, 5,856,731 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 36,481 bu wheat, 4,306 bu corn, 23,833 bu oats; and a decrease of 2,545 bu rye, 248 bu barley. Total increase, 390,164 bu. In addition to the above there is afloat in the harbor 166,579 bu wheat, and 98,007 bu corn, being an increase of 31,000 bu wheat during the week.

GRADING GRAIN IN NEW YORK.

The grain dealers of the New York Produce Exchange held a meeting on Friday last, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the members of the grain trade held July 30, 1874, there was adopted an amendment to the "Rules for the Establishment and Government of a System for Inspecting and Grading Rail-Grain" in this city, which amendment reads as follows: Article 7 of Rule 19—"No charge for elevation or unloading boats, nor any other charges shall be imposed upon said grain by the railroad companies, except as provided by the above rule"; and

WHEREAS, This amendment has proved so obnoxious to the railroad companies as to effectually prevent the adoption of the system and render it entirely inoperative; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the inauguration of this grading system is strenuously urged by a majority of the trade both in the East and in the West; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the foregoing amendment, together with all subsequent action, be hereby rescinded, and that the rules as originally presented by the Committee appointed in April last be adopted; and it is also

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Trade be respectfully requested to take the usual steps to include these rules in those of the Exchange governing the grain trade.

For the present this settles the question in the affirmative as to the adoption of the grain-trade rules proposed last July. They now go before the Committee on Trade, and by them will be laid before the Board of Managers, who will take final action. Those opposed to the adoption of the resolutions contemplate making a formal protest against their final adoption.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and irregular, pork being weak, lard easier, and meats steady. The receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards were relatively large, and prices declined, which fact tended to weaken products, and to most weaken the most speculative articles. The trading was more direct than usual, only a few lots being turned over from one month into another.

MESS PORK—Was quite active, and averaged 20@22½c per brl lower. The market was weakened by the larger receipts of live hogs, and by the fact of the very large deliveries on Monday afternoon and yesterday morning, a part of which were necessarily thrown on the market, though part of it cost nearly $3.00 per brl more than it could be sold for. Cincinnati was firm, and New York steady. Sales here were reported of 5,400 brls, cash or seller the month, at $18.20@18.30; 12,000 brls, seller March, at $18.45@18.60; 4,250 brls, seller April, at $18.72½@18.85; 500 brls, seller May, at $1.15; 500 brls, seller June, at $19.20; 1,500 brls, seller July, at $19.60. Total, 24,150 brls. The market closed at $18.22½@18.25 cash or seller the month; $18.47½@18.50 for March; and $18.75 for April, there being a perceptible diminution in the premium for carrying into future months.

Clear pork was nominal at $19.50@19.75; and family mess at $17.25. Sales were reported of 250 brls prime mess at $16.00; and 120 brls extra prime do at $13.50.

LARD—Was in good demand, and averaged about the same prices as on Monday, though easier than the later figures of that day. Liverpool was quoted 1c per 112 lbs lower, but Cincinnati was firm, and local holders did not press sales. The reported transactions on 'Change include 6,500 tcs cash or seller the month at $13.40@13.45; 4,750 tcs seller March at $13.60@13.65; 100 tcs seller April at $13.85; and 600 tcs seller May at $14.00@14.05. Total, 11,850 tcs. The market closed steady at $13.42½@13.45 cash; $13.62½@13.65 for March; and $13.85 for April.

MEATS—Were in better demand, and firm at the recent advance in quotations, more being wanted on foreign account than heretofore. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 6⅛c; 160,000 lbs fall cured do at 6⅞c; 640,000 lbs salted shoulders at 6⅞c cash, 6⅞c seller March, and 7c seller April; 100 tcs sweet pickled do at 7⅛c; 200 boxes long clear at 9⅞@9⅞c; 100,000 lbs short clears at $10.15 per 100 lbs; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅝c; 100,000 lbs do at 9⅝c; 50 tcs sweet pickled bellies at 10⅝c; 5,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9⅝c; 500 pcs do (18 lbs) at 9⅜c; 300 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 10⅜c; 100 tcs do at 10c; 40,000 lbs bacon hams at 13c, packed; 20,000 lbs short rib bacon at 10⅞c, packed. The market closed at 6⅞c for green shoulders, 9⅝c for do long clear, 9⅝c do short ribs, 9⅝c do short clear, and 9⅝@9¾c do hams. Sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs average) at 10⅜@10⅝c. Meats in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 6⅞@6⅞c for shoulders, cash or seller February; 6⅞c do seller March; 7⅛c do seller April; long clear, 9⅝c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9⅝c; do seller April, 9⅝c; short ribs, 9⅝c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9⅝c; do seller April, 10c; short clears, 10c; do seller March, 10⅛c; do seller April, 10⅛c. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than loose. Long cut hams, 10⅜@11⅜c. Bacon meats quoted at 12⅛@13⅛c for hams, 7⅞c for shoulders, 10⅜c for short ribs, and 11c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@10c. Sale was reported of 65 brls yellow at 7⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8⅛@8⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and easier at former quotations, the weakness in wheat making a difference of nearly 5c per brl in flour. Liverpool was quoted heavy, and New York dull. Sales were reported of 930 brls spring extras, 250 brls winters, and 60 brls spring superfines, the last at $3.40, the rest mostly on private terms. Total, 1,240 brls. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.25@6.50; common to good do, $4.25@5.00; choice spring extras, $4.50@4.75; fair do, shipping grades, $3.75@4.25; patent spring, $5.00@9.00; spring superfines, $3.00@3.75; rye flour, $5.25@5.50; buckwheat do, $4.75@5.25.

BRAN—Was scarce and again firmer; $24.00 being bid for lots on track, with none offered. Lots to arrive within a few days were quoted at $23.00.

CORN-MEAL—Was quoted at $3.40@3.60 per brl for good, and $24.00@24.50 per ton for coarse, with sales of 10 tons coarse at $24.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was active and weak, averaging 1c lower than the entire range of Monday. Liverpool was dull, and New York was weak. The leading cause of the depression here was, however, the fact that extraordinarily large deliveries were made in the early morning, and these, added to those of the preceding afternoon, caused a plethora of offerings, under which the market sagged badly. Then the shorts called margins rather liberally, which induced further weakness. There was all the more anxiety to sell, as a great deal of the wheat now here was carried through January in the hope of an upward reaction at the present time. The chances of that reaction have kept decreasing for several weeks, as stocks have accumulated at the principal centres, with a lessening demand, and a continuous shrinkage in prices which makes it impossible to ship from this city except at a loss. Hence weariness on the part of several who were not *obliged* to get rid of their loads. The bulk of these offerings had been disposed of by about noon, and then the market ruled steadier, though without real strength. There was very little shipping demand, but the shorts filled in very freely. Seller March opened at 88⅛c, declined to 87⅛c, and closed at 87⅞@88c. Seller the month sold at 86⅛@87⅛c, closing at 86⅞@86⅞c. Seller April sold at 89@89⅜c; and seller May at 93@93⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 700 bu No. 1 spring at 89c; 169,000 bu No. 2 do at 86⅛@87⅛c; 11,000 bu No. 3 do at 81⅛@82c, and 2,300 bu rejected do at 75@76c. Also, 6,000 bu Northwestern No. 2 at 87@87⅛c. Total, 190,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and lower. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 1 at 93c. No. 2 was nominal at 89@89⅛c.

CORN—Was more active, and ⅛@¼c lower. Liverpool was reported easier, and New York dull, while the receipts here were ample, and the market sympathized to some extent with wheat and pork. Our stocks in store have increased only 4,306 bu during last week; but the outgo is almost all old corn, which is not now traded in here, so that the stock of the speculative grade is increasing rapidly, and all the more so as the percentage of rejected in the daily receipts is now small. The trading was chiefly in the March option, which opened at 65⅛c, receded to 65c, rose to 65⅝c, and declined to 65c at the close, being very steady during the last hour of the session. Seller the month sold at 64⅛@64⅜c, closing at the inside. Seller May sold at 71⅝@72c, closing at 71⅝c; and seller April at 65⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 132,000 bu No. 2 at 64⅛@64⅝c; and 13,000 bu rejected at 60¼@61c. Total, 145,000 bu.

OATS—The market was dull and weak during the greater part of the session, though a considerable business was done early. As soon as the demand fell off, prices declined ⅛@⅜c as compared with those ruling on Monday. The receipts were light, and New York was quoted steady, but wheat and corn were lower, and oats followed suit. Seller the month opened at 52⅛@52⅜c, and closed at 52⅛c. Seller March sold early at 52⅝c, and closed at 52⅛c bid. Seller April sold at 53⅛@53⅛c, and seller May at 56⅛@56⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 55,000 bu No. 2 at 52⅛c, and 6,000 bu do at 52⅜c; also 1,800 bu rejected at 50@50⅛c. Total, 62,800 bu.

RYE—The market was quiet and steady. The receipts continue light. Sales were made of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 96@97c. Fresh receipts sold at 96⅛@97c.

BARLEY—Was dull and fully 1c lower, though a fair number of cash orders were placed early, but little was done in options. The receipts were light. Seller the month opened at $1.23 and closed at $1.22@1.22⅛, and seller March at $1.24, closing at $1.23. Cash sales include 15,800 bu regular No. 2 at $1.22⅛@1.23, and 400 bu fresh in N. S. at $1.23⅛; 1,200 bu No. 3, in A. D. & Co's, at $1.13⅛@1.14; 400 bu rejected in do at $1.05; by sample, 2,800 bu California at $1.55 on track, and 1,600 bu Western at $1.15@1.30. Total, 22,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 2,000 brls at $18.52½@18.55 seller March, and $18.77½ seller April. March closed at $18.52½.

Lard was in fair request and firmer, closing at $13.60 for February, $13.70 for March, and $13.90 for April. Sales were as follows: 5,500 tcs at $13.50, seller February; $13.67½@13.70 for March, and $13.87½@13.90 for April.

Wheat was fairly active and steady, closing at 86⅞@87c seller the month, and 88⅛@88⅜c for March.

Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 64⅛c for the month, 65c for March, and 71⅞c for May.

Oats were stronger, closing at 52⅜c for the month, and 52⅝c for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was 1c lower; quotable at $1.86@1.88.

BROOM CORN—The market was more quiet. Prices remain as hitherto, as follows: Good to extra hurl, 12@13c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 10⅛@11⅛c; common to fair do, 9⅛@10c; inferior brush, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Stocks are lighter than they have previously been since the beginning of winter, and with anything like an active demand there is little reason to doubt that the market would develop a much firmer tone than has characterized it of late. In the absence of activity, however, the market shows a lack of strength. Choice to fancy table butter commands full quoted prices, but other descriptions may be bought at a concession. We make no change in our list as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@37c; medium to good grades, 23@26c; inferior to common, 15@22c; common to choice roll, 22@27c.

CHEESE—The price of cheese remains firm at the advance recently noted. The advance will probably have the effect to cause a somewhat diminished demand, but stocks are light and holders do not seem inclined to press sales. We quote prime mild factory at 17@18c, and lower grades at 10@16c.

COAL—Prices remain steady as previously quoted. There is a steadily good demand for anthracite, and also for the best brands of soft coal. We repeat our list: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.00; Brooks, $7.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Tierces were in better request and firm, while barrels were steady. Pork barrels, $1.10; lard tierces, $1.40; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@18.00; do bucked, $18.00@22.00; flour staves, $7.00@8.50; circle flour heading, 7⅛@8c; tight poles, $25.00@32.00.

DRESSED HOGS—The market opened dull and weak, prices for light being about 10c lower, and for heavy 15@25c off. The demand for light weights subsequently improved and prices advanced to the opening range, closing at $7.50, with sales during the day at $7.30@7.80. Heavy were almost unsalable, except when mixed with light weights, the latter predominating. Heavy sold at $7.75@7.90 and closed weak at $7.80. Sales were reported of 948 head.

EGGS—Fresh packages, guaranteed as such, are taken by local retailers at 25@26c. Offerings, not strictly fresh, bring 23@24c, and pickled 19½@20c.

FISH—In the fish market there were no changes of sufficient importance to require special mention. With the approach of the season of Lent, there is a growing activity in the demand, and prices continue to work in sellers' favor. Following are the current rates: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.40@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.15; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; scaled herring, per box, 45@50c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz per case, $9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Quiet continues to pervade nearly all departments of the dried fruit market. Orders, as a rule, do not call for larger amounts than are requisite to supply immediate wants, and the volume of business is small. But, notwithstanding the continued quiet, there is a firm tone to the market, both for foreign and for domestic fruits. FOREIGN—Dates, 8⅛@9⅛c; figs, drums, 16⅛@17⅛c; figs layers, 19½@20⅛c; Turkish prunes, 11⅛@12c; French prunes, kegs, 14@16c; raisins, layers, $3.15@3.20; loose Muscatel, $4.10@4.20; Valencia, 12@12⅛c; Zante currants, 7@7⅛c; citron, 30@32c; lemon, peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, 8⅛@8⅛c; Indiana and Illinois, 7@8c; Southern, 7@7⅛c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do mixed, 7⅛@8⅛c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, 11@11⅛c; raspberries, 35@36c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 16@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11⅛c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons were firm, especially choice descriptions, which are scarce. Apples are selling slowly. Malaga lemons, $4.50@6.00; choice Messina and Palermo do, $5.00@10.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $8.50@10.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $3.50@4.50; apples, per brl, $1.00@2.50; cranberries, $10.00@11.50 per brl; do in boxes, $3.75@4.00; Malaga grapes, $4.50@5.00 per keg, or $9.00@10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Prices were not subjected to any further quotable change. Coffees have quieted down some, the late advance having checked the demand, but the market retains its firm tone. In sugars only a moderate movement is witnessed, at easy prices. Rice is steady. Spices are easy. Candles and soaps unchanged. We repeat our quotations of Monday, as follows:

RICE—Patna, 7⅛@7⅛c; Rangoon, 6⅛@7c; Carolina, 7⅛@8⅛c; Louisiana, 7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 34@35c; Java, No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 24⅛@24⅛c; good to prime do, 23⅛@23⅛c; common, 22⅛@22⅛c; roasting, 20⅛@21⅛c; Singapore Java, 25@28c; Costa Rica, 23@24⅛c; Maracaibo, 23@24⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅝@11⅝c; crushed and powdered, 11⅛@11⅝c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅛c; A, standard, 10⅝c; do, No. 2, 10⅛c; B, 10⅛c; extra C, 10c; C No. 2, 9⅝c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅛@9⅝c; choice brown, 8⅞@9c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8⅝c; common do, 7⅛@7⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9⅝c; common to fair do, 7⅛@8c; N. O. common to choice, 7@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.15@1.20; silver drips extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 53@55c; extra do, 63@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 72@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common, 60@63c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 41@44c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16@17c; cloves, 50@55c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 26@27c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.40; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6⅞@7c; Golden West, 4⅞@5c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅝c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅝c; white Russian, 5⅛@6c.

HAY—There were a few orders on the market for timothy, which was firmly held by sellers, the offerings being moderate. Prairie was in ample supply and steady: No. 1, $17.00@17.50; No. 2 do, $15.00@15.50; mixed, $13.50@14.00; choice upland prairie, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 do, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, or slough, $9.50@10.00.

HIGHWINES—Were more active, at a further decline of ¼c per gallon, in sympathy with weakness in New York, which was reported at 95c. Sales here were 300 brls at 93c per gallon, at which figure the market closed steady.

HIDES—Were in moderate request at the prices given below: Green city butchers', 7⅛c; green frozen, 7⅛c; green cured light, 9c; heavy do, 8@8⅛c; part cured, 8@8⅛c; green calf, 15c; dry flint hides, kip, and calf, 18@19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@45c.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged; Western quotable at 35@43c; Eastern, 45c.

LUMBER—The country trade continues fair. Prices are generally adhered to. Shingles are a little more active. The receipts are small, but the stock at the yards is large:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	41.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d	20.00 @21.00
First common siding	18.00 @20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00 @33.00
Flooring, second common dressed	24.00 @26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @28.00
C stock boards	13.00 @16.00
Fencing (16 ft.) outside price for dry	12.00 @13.00
Common lumber, 12 ft and under	11.00 @12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00 @18.00
Lath	2.00 @ 2.25
A shingles	3.00 @ 3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.62½@ 2.75

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is beginning to brighten up, and the market, generally speaking, is firm. Sheet zinc, full casks, is now sold at 10⅛c. Tin plate is very firm, in sympathy with New York, where prices have advanced to a figure which makes the cost of the article laid down here about $11.90 per box. Following are the prices current: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50. PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7⅛c; bar, 8⅛@9c; lead pipe, 8⅛@9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 33c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10⅛c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8⅛. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8 & 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia A, 15c; B, 12c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 & 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bales, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5⅛c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request at $3.50 rates, with occasionally a discount of 12½c for round lots.

OILS—Carbon, turpentine, and lard were quoted firmer. Other oils ruled steady. Following are the prices: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13@13⅛c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14⅛c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17@20c; extra winter lard oil, $1.12@1.15; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, 90@95c; do No. 1, 70@75c; bank oil, 58c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 70@75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14@15c; naphtha, common, 12⅛@13c.

PIG-IRON—Since our last report there is important improvement in the situation of the pig-iron market. Not only has the demand materially increased, but the feeling of weakness so long pervading the market has disappeared, and in its place is one of firmness. As yet there is no quotable advance, but there are indications of an early upward movement in Nos. 1 and 2 charcoal iron. Among recent sales were 7,000 tons Lake Superior on private terms. Following are the current quotations: Scotch (according to brand), $45.00@47.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $33.00; do No. 2, $32.00; do No. 3, $30.00; do Nos. 4 and 5, $37.00; American Scotch, $37.00; Tuscarawas, $37.00.

POTATOES—Were selling from store at 75@90c, and choice Eastern peachblows have recently brought 95c@1.00 in small lots.

POULTRY—Shippers were buying choice poultry. Old and badly dressed stock was slow and easy. Choice turkeys were firmer, selling readily at 11c: Turkeys, dressed, 7@11c; chickens, dressed, 6@10c ⅌ lb; ducks, 7@10c ⅌ lb; geese, 6@7 lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull and weak under liberal offerings. Prices were lowered about 5c, sales being made at $2.35@2.55. Hungarian and millet were also lower, the offerings being considerably larger, which fact caused buyers to hold off for concessions. Hungarian sold at 75c, and prime was offered at 80c. Millet sold at 71@92½c. Clover was in request, and prime advanced; prime sold at $5.40, and lower grades at $5.15@5.25.

SALT—Was in light demand but steady at the prices annexed: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—Trade is satisfactorily active, and the prices following are fully maintained: Young hyson, common to good, 40@55c; choice to extra fine, 85c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 35@65c; common to imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 85c@$1.00; fair to fair good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, 95@$1.05; extra Moyune, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 85c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@68c; common, 40@45c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

WOOD—Remains quiet and steady at the annexed prices: Beech, $7.00@7.50; maple, $8.00@8.50; hickory, $9.00@9.50; slabs, $5.00@5.50—delivered.

VEAL—Choice weights were quoted at 9@10c, and inferior stock at 5@7c.

WOOL—Following are the quotations: Good to prime tub-washed, 55@60c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 46@48c; coarse washed fleece, 40@42c; medium and coarse unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 27@32c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were rather dull and unsettled. For freights from Chicago to New York 30c has been offered and declined. Rates are as follows:

Chicago to	*Fourth class per 100 lbs*	*Flour, per brl*	*Grain in bulk*	*Dressed meats in bulk*
Boston	40	80	40	..
New York	35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington, Del.	30	60	30	35
Norfolk, Va.	39	70	..	..
Pittsburg, Penn.	25	50	25	30
Wilmington, N. C.	52	94	..	..
Charleston, S. C.	57	1.14	..	..
Petersburg, Va.	35	70	35	..
Cleveland, O.	20	40	20	25

Following are the rates per 100 lbs for dressed hogs to points named: Boston, 80c; New York, 75c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 67c.

DRY GOODS.

In comparison with the previous week the week under review has been characterized by rather less activity. A fairly satisfactory business has, however, been accomplished, and the market retains all the elements of strength heretofore developed. In addition to the fact that stocks, both agents' and contributors' hands, were never reduced to so low a point as at present, there is a forced curtailment of production throughout the New England manufacturing districts, a dearth of water having compelled the stoppage of some of the mills, which very few are able to run to their full capacity. Another element of strength is furnished by the strike of the mill operatives inaugurated on Feb. 1, in three of the Fall River mills, the Granite, Merchant's, and Crescent. All things considered, the position of the market, it must be admitted, is an exceedingly strong one, and the upward movement of prices, which began a fortnight ago, may reasonably be expected to continue for some little time to come. Among the changes noted since our last report were an advance of ¼c in Appleton, Adriatic, Stark, Langley, and Cabot brown sheetings, and a ¼c advance in Nashua, Pepperell, Continental, Booth, Great Falls, and Indian Orchard RR fine browns. Ticks, denims, and stripes remain unchanged. Below are the revised quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	11 c	Mystic River	9 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	10	Broadway	8
Atlantic D, 4-4	9	Mackinaw	7¾
Atlantic P, 4-4	8½	Langley, standard	10½
Indian Head, 4-4	11	Langley, A	10
Indian Head, 7-8	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	10
Nashville	11	Cabot W, 4-4	9½
Appleton A	11	Lyman T	8
Adriatic	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	8½
Wachusetts	10½	Agawam F, 4-4	8
Stark A, 4-4	11	Tremont, C C	8
Augusta	9½	Empire State	7½
Gardner A	11	Neponset	7
Michigan A, 4-4	11	Nonpareil	7
Medford	9½	Quaker	6½
Macon	9	Granite, B	7½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	11½c	Dwight Star, 4-4	10½c
Nashua R, 36-in	11	Dwight Star, 40-in	11½
Nashua O, 33-in	9½	Continental C	10½
Pepperell E, 40-in	11	Boott, R R	9
Pepperell R, 36-in	10	Boott M	10
Pepperell O, 33-in	9	Newmarket A	8½
Pepperell N, 30-in	8	Massachusetts B B	9
Crescent	10	Great Falls M	9
Prescott X L	10	Great Falls S	7½
Indian Orchard, AA	10½	Great Falls J	8½
Indian Orchard, EE	9½	Nevada A	8½
Indian Orchard, NN	8½	Portsmouth P	8
Indian Orchard, RR	8	Mohawk	5½

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	10 c	Amoskeag	7 c
Merrimac D	9	Freeman	7½
Pacific	9	Mourning	8½
Hamilton	9	Shirting	8½
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	9
American	9	Mallory Purple	8½
Sprague	8½	Manchester	8
Gloucester	8½	Wamsutta	6½
Garner	8		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6 c	Garner, roll	6½c
Washington	6½	Warren	6
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	6½

High colors, 1c extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	17 c	Blackstone, AA	10½c
New York Mills	16½	Hope	10
Utica Nonpareil	16½	Cabot	10½
Wamsutta	15	Senate, AA	10
Davol	14	Dwight Star	11
Pride of the West	16½	Hallowell, Q	9
Langden, GB	16	Newmarket, C	10½
Fruit of the Loom	13	Newmarket, H	9
Lonsdale	12½	Boott, E	9
Androscoggin, L	12½	Boott, B	11½
Amoskeag	11½	Thorndike, B	9½
Auburn, A	12	Thorndike, C	8½
New York Ids	12	Green, H	8
Gem of the Spindle	11	Green, G	8½
Hill, 4-4	12	Vaughan, XX	8

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,817	16,040	470
Tuesday	4,500	33,000	2,000
Total	7,317	49,040	2,470
Same time last week	5,327	24,882	3,199
Week before last	8,168	30,440	6,538

Mr. F. H. Stewart, for the past twenty years an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad, has resigned the position of Stock-Agent of that road, the resignation to take effect on the 15th of the present month. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Geegan, who formerly filled the position of Assistant Stock-Agent in this city of the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne, but more recently Shipping and Stock Agent at Buffalo of the Erie Road. Mr. Geegan, like his predecessor, has had long experience in the live-stock transportation business.

We also learn that Mr. C. L. Miller, who for a number of years past has occupied the position of Stock-Agent of the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne, has been appointed Stock and Freight Agent of that road.

CATTLE—The receipts were so much in excess of general expectation, and Eastern advices held out so little encouragement, that holders found it expedient to yield the slightly advanced position gained on Monday, and the market early settled back to about the closing quotations of last week. The willingness of sellers to meet the views of buyers made trading easy, and during the day a pretty liberal aggregate of sales was accomplished. Although the arrivals embraced a class of stock considerably above the recent average, the quality was much poorer than in former years at this stage of the season. There were several sales at $6.00@6.35, and a few at higher figures, $6.90 and $7.25 being paid, but most of the transfers were at prices below $5.75—principally at $3.50@5.50. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$6.25@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.50
Cattle—Texas	3.00@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	*Av.*	*Price.*
15 fancy steers	1,470	$7.25
20 extra steers	1,557	6.90
78 extra steers	1,440	6.50
30 extra steers	1,407	6.50
15 choice steers	1,408	6.25
16 choice steers	1,258	6.12½
16 choice steers	1,319	6.12½
30 choice steers	1,380	6.00
16 choice steers	1,400	5.90
18 choice steers	1,182	5.80
14 choice steers	1,378	5.80
17 choice steers	1,243	5.75
16 choice steers	1,259	5.70
15 choice steers	1,224	5.75
13 stockers	730	2.90
16 stockers	791	3.00
20 stockers	822	3.25
49 good steers	1,283	5.50
32 good steers	1,350	5.50
13 good steers	1,233	5.50
46 good steers	1,337	5.40
12 good steers	1,370	5.37½
28 good steers	1,307	5.35
30 good steers	1,129	5.30
19 medium steers	1,090	4.60
18 medium steers	1,111	4.90
11 medium steers	993	4.75
17 medium steers	1,098	4.70
100 Texas steers	856	3.60
80 Texas steers	857	3.60
22 cows	842	3.50
22 cows	816	3.65
12 cows	936	3.50
19 stockers	884	3.30

HOGS—Notwithstanding the large receipts and the fact that the weather was most unfavorable for packing operations, the market opened reasonably active this morning, and maintained a good degree of activity to the close, with prices ruling about steady at the trifling advance gained on Monday. Light grades were in moderate supply, and readily commanded $6.25@6.75, while ordinary to choice heavy were taken on packing account at $6.65@7.30. There were two or three sales of fancy selected lots at $7.40@7.50—the latter price being paid for 165 head, the average weight of which was 478 lbs. The market closed steady, with but few good lots left over unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
218	400	$7.30	46	360	$7.05	120	219	$6.70
60	421	7.30	55	313	7.00	116	191	6.65
102	321	7.30	90	346	7.00	53	216	6.60
173	368	7.30	99	324	7.00	149	208	6.70
91	362	7.25	52	291	7.00	61	235	6.70
49	350	7.25	55	323	7.00	63	238	6.65
138	370	7.20	200	287	6.95	187	205	6.65
82	383	7.40	60	239	6.90	68	220	6.60
40	405	7.30	93	300	6.90	47	200	6.60
42	386	7.25	45	310	6.90	42	191	6.50
79	441	7.35	55	313	6.90	113	170	6.45
136	344	7.12½	128	367	6.90	84	194	6.65
98	301	7.10	128	280	6.90	76	190	6.60
53	330	7.10	32	300	6.85	62	190	6.55
46	364	7.10	39	286	6.80	97	183	6.65
44	343	7.10	40	230	6.75	66	168	6.25
174	360	7.15	63	252	6.75	44	185	6.25
300	318	7.05	80	180	6.85			

SHEEP—There was a good demand for sheep, at $3.75@4.75 for inferior to medium, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Shippers and local butchers were buying, and the bulk of the offerings were absorbed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,649; total for the week, 3,648; the market opened active; good to common cattle ¼@½c advance on last week's prices. All best offerings were disposed of, but few prime cattle were in market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,600; total for the week, 14,200. The market was flat,—not sufficient sales for quotations, 40 cars in yards remaining unsold; buyers and sellers ½c to ¾c apart.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; total for the week, 7,500; advance of ¼@½c, for Yorkers, ¼@½c for heavy hogs. All offerings disposed of; yards bare of stock; no light trash in market; Yorkers, $7.00@7.15; heavy hogs, $7.20@7.35.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,615; held supply light, but quite equal to the demand; market very dull and nothing selling—in fact, scarcely enough from which to form reliable quotations; only 146 head changed hands, at prices against the seller; good cattle scarce and none on the market; best, 6⅛c; medium to good, 5⅛@6c; common to fair, 4⅛@5c; stockers, no sale; bulls, 2⅛@4c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,145 head; Philadelphia delivery, $7.40@7.60; Yorkers, $6.90@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 5,500 head; best, 5⅛@6⅛c; medium, 5@5⅛c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 3,487; quiet and firm; common, $6.25@6.50; fair to medium packing, $6.75@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.40; bulk sales, $7.00@7.25. Shipments, 250.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 2.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 398 head, nearly one-half from the West. The market is generally unchanged; choice, $10.75; extra, $9.75@10.50; first quality, $9.00@9.50; second, $7.00@8.50; third, $5.00@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,167; lightest supply of the season. Market inactive. Sales in lots at $2.50@3.50 each; extra, $3.75@6.00; fancy sheep, 7c ⅌ lb.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,650; active and wanted; Yorkers, $5.50@6.25; packing, $6.50@7.00; some fancy, $7.25@7.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 350; good demand for the better grades; sales of common to medium Indiana steers at $3.00@3.50; Southwest stockers, $3.40; fair to good Texan steers, $3.25@4.25; common to fair native steers, $5.50.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review, says floods and shipwrecks have caused great damage. Dry samples of wheat are uncommonly scarce, and the downward tendency is less marked, though heavy arrivals prevent a rise in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 21s@23s. Wheat—Winter, 9s 7d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 7d@9s 4d; white, 9s 3d@9s 7d; club, 9s 8d@10s. Corn, 36s 6d@37s. Pork, 81s. Lard, 64s. Receipts wheat last three days, 13,600 qrs, 12,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs heavy. Lard, 43s. Weather fair. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Weather fair throughout England. Rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills 2 15-16, or 1-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols, money, 92⅛@92⅜; account, 92⅜; '65s, 108; '67s, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 26⅛; preferred, 44½. Tallow, 13s 6d. Sugar—No. 12, D. S., 24s 6d; spot do, afloat, 24s 6d. Linseed oil, 25s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—'62s, 98½.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Rentes, 63f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Breadstuffs—Hams, long cut, 52s; shoulders, 34s 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum, 27s.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—There was a fair package movement in domestic cotton goods, prints, ginghams, and hosiery. Cotton goods firm in first hands; jobbing rates advancing. Fine brown sheetings and medium bleached shirtings active. Light prints in better request by Southern buyers. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings, and jeans in steady demand. Linens, white goods, and Hamburg embroideries in improved demand.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Fine quiet but firm; medium active, higher, and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 55@56c; X, 55c; medium, 56@57½c; coarse, 50@52½c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 49@52c; medium, 55@53c; coarse, 50@52c. Combing, washed, 60@67c; do, unwashed, 45c; fine, unwashed, 35@36c; coarse medium, washed, 40@42½c; tub-washed, 55@60c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 44@47c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—The inquiry for wheat at Early 'Change was fair, but at lower prices for spring; winter sold slowly at former figures; the market closes lower but fairly active; the demand for spring is chiefly for export; winter is easier and in fair request for milling; sales are 68,000 bu, at $1.07@1.09½ for No. 2 Chicago spring, the latter price afloat; $1.10½ for No. 2 Milwaukee in store; $1.23@1.24½ for red Western; $1.24½@1.25 for amber do; $1.32 for white Michigan; and 8,000 bu No. 3 Chicago on private terms; 8,000 bu Northwestern at $1.10, afloat; 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.12½, afloat; and $1.18½ for No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive. Barley is in limited demand and lower; sales of 5,700 bu Canada West at $1.51, afloat. Barley malt dull and tame; sales of 2,700 bu choice four-rowed State at $1.48, time. Oats without important change and more active; demand chiefly for trade; sales are 69,000 bu new Ohio mixed at 66@67c on track, and 67@68c afloat; white at 67@69½c, the inside price on track; Western mixed at 67@68½c, the inside price in store; white at 68@69½c, the inside price on track; State mixed at 66@67c on track, and 67½@68c afloat, and white at 67@69½c, the inside price on track. Rye heavy and quiet; the sales are 1,200 bu State at 84c. Corn fairly active, but at lower prices; demand chiefly for export; old mixed is nominal at 92c; the sales are 87,000 bu Western mixed at 82½@83½c; Western white at 83@83½c; Western yellow at 84c; Southern yellow at 83½@84½c; Southern white at 84@84½c; Jersey yellow at 82@84c on pier and afloat.

PROVISIONS—The pork market was weaker and less active, though closing with more steadiness for future; sales of 200 brls at $19.50@19.75, closing at the inside price; 350 brls Western prime mess at $18.00@18.25; 750 brls mess, seller March, at $19.55@19.62½; 250 brls do seller April at $19.50. Lard was more active, especially cash lard, for exports; prices are firmer; sales of 350 boxes city at 13½@14c, the latter for Lockett's favorite brand; 100 tierces choice Western kettle at 14⅛c; 1,000 tcs refined, for the Continent and account, at 14⅛c; 3,250 tcs, cash, 13 15-16@14c, the latter for a favorite brand. For future delivery we hear of 2,250 tcs, seller February, at 13 15-16@14c, the latter the last half of the month; 3,000 tcs seller March, at 14 1-16@14 3-16c; 2,500 tcs, seller April, at 14¼@14½c; 1,000 tcs, seller May, at 14 7-16@14½c; 2,750 tcs, at Chicago, for March delivery, at $13.70@13.72½.

FREIGHTS—The inquiry for berth-room is fair from the grain trade, and rates assume a strong position, owing to the continuance of a scarcity of accommodation. The chartering movement is inactive, as tonnage is still limited, and a concession on the part of operators seems necessary to induce exporters to take hold more freely.

WHISKY—Is steady, with a fair demand; sales of 300 brls at 95c.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $3.80@4.20; common to good, $4.60@4.75; good to choice, $4.80@5.25; white wheat, Western extra, $5.25@5.90; extra Ohio, $4.65@5.40; St. Louis, $4.75@8.00. Rye flour quiet.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $4.10@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—More doing; lower; receipts, 34,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.17@1.20; No. 3 do, $1.05@1.07; No. 2 Chicago, $1.07@1.09½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.11½@1.12½; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.08@1.10; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.05@1.20; winter red Western, $1.19@1.24; amber Western, $1.25@1.26; white do, $1.25@1.32. Rye quiet; 93@96c. Barley dull and lower, with Canada West at $1.51. Malt quiet and heavy, with Canada West at $1.60. Corn heavy and lower; new mixed Western, 82@83c; white do, 88c; new high mixed and yellow Western, 83@83½c. Oats rather more active; receipts, 23,000 bu; mixed Western, 66@68½c; white do, 67@68c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Quiet.

COFFEE—Dull.

SUGAR—Heavy and lower; refining, fair to good, 7⅝@8c; prime, 8@8⅛c; refined, 9⅝@10⅛c; centrifugal, 10⅛c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans lower; 62@63c.

RESIN—Firm at $2.10@2.15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 38½c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 13c; crude, 6⅞c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 30@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $19.62½ spot; March or April, $19.50. Dressed hogs heavy; Western, 8@8⅛c. Beef quiet. Cut meats—Middles firm; long clear, 10@10⅛c; short clear, 10⅛c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 13 15-16c.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 10@27c.

CHEESE—Firm at 10@16c.

WHISKY—Lower; 95c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; Western, 11@11⅛c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c; No. 2, 87⅛c; March, 88⅛c; April, 89⅛c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 52c. Corn a shade easier; new in store, 60⅛c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley firmer, but quiet; No. 2, fresh, $1.26⅛; No. 3, in store, $1.09⅛.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and easier. Mess pork, $18.00@18.62½, cash and February; $18.50 seller March; prime mess, $16.00; extra prime steady at $13.00. Sweet-pickled hams steady at 10⅛@11c. Dry salted meats firm and unchanged; shoulders in fair demand, at 6⅛c, loose; middles, 9⅛@10⅛c for boxed prime. Lard held firm at 13⅛c for steam; kettle nominal at 14c.

HOGS—In light supply at $6.25@7.00. Dressed nominally lower; $7.50@7.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; oats, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat fair; advanced; red, $1.08@1.12. Corn steady; moderate demand; 66@67c. Oats steady; moderate demand; 58@62c. Rye dull; a shade lower; $1.09. Barley dull and nominal.

EGGS—Fair and firm at 25c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Fair and firm; receipts light; 11@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork fair and firm; $19.00. Lard steady; moderate demand; steam, 13⅛c delivered; 13⅞c March; kettle, 14@14⅛c. Bulk meats in good demand and held higher; shoulders, 6⅞@7c; clear rib, 9⅛@9⅛c; spot, 10⅛c; buyer April, clear, 9@10c. Bacon firmer; 8c; 10⅛@10⅛c; 10⅛@11c. Green shoulders sold at 6⅛c; clear rib at 9⅛c; clear at 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm; 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, moderate demand; No. 3 white Wabash, seller February, $1.15; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.10; amber Michigan, cash and seller February, $1.07⅛; seller March, $1.10; seller April, $1.12⅛; No. 2 red, $1.07; rejected red, 89c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$6.60.

DRESSED HOGS—7⅛@8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm and higher; No. 1 amber Western, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.32; No. 3 do, $1.17; No. 1 red Western, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.19; No. 3 do, $1.14@1.15; red Pennsylvania, $1.15@1.21. Corn steady; Western mixed, 78½c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 66c; white, 68c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, strong, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; fair demand.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm; 18½@23½c.

WHISKY—Nominally 96½@97c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Only local demand; superfine, $3.75@4.00; extras, $4.00@4.50; Iowa and Wisconsin family, $4.87½@5.75; Indiana and Ohio do, $5.25@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—High grades in demand; others dull; red, $1.18@1.22; amber, $1.22@1.24; white, $1.28@1.32. Rye, 90@92c. Corn in better request; firmer; yellow, 77@78c; mixed Western, 77@77c. Oats slow; white, 64@65½c; mixed, 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $19.50@20.00. Lard steady, 13⅛@14c.

WHISKY—Quiet, 97c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 13⅛@13⅛c; crude, in barrels, 9⅛c; in bulk, 6⅛c.

BUTTER—Better feeling; New York and Bradford County choice, 37@38c; Western extras, 30@31c; Western firsts, 25@28c; Western rolls, 27@28c.

CHEESE—Firm; New York fancy, 16⅛@17c; prime Western, 14⅛@15⅛c.

EGGS—Great demand; Western, 29@30c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Oats firmer at 72@73c.

PORK—Scarce at $21.00@21.12½.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at $4.10@4.20.

Others unchanged.

The *Price Current* says: "Yesterday we stated that a sale of 5,000 brls of flour was reported for Great Britain. The particulars had not transpired. To-day we are informed that 1,000 brls were sold, and 2,000 more were in treaty, subject to freight room. We have since learned that freight was procured for 2,000 brls, making the sales to-day 3,000 brls."

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Low and medium grades of fall ranging $4.00@4.50; scarce and wanted.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.06; No. 3 do firmer; $1.03. Corn firmer; No. 2, 63@64½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 55½@56½c. Barley weak; No. 2 spring, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.35. Rye inactive; $1.02.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer; $18.75 cash; 18.50 February; closed $18.50 cash. Bulk meats held firmly; only a small trade. Bacon unchanged. Lard held at $13.37½; no sales; offered at Kansas City at $13.25, without buyers.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 red held at $1.11; No. 2, $1.04. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, car lots, 10c; Ohio State test, 11c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 150 brls; corn, 700 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Limited demand and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 85½@88c. Oats firm; moderate demand; mixed and white, 67@70c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1.00; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.06. Corn dull; nominally 78c on track. Oats neglected; asking 58c for No. 2 Western. Rye held at 95c. Barley entirely nominal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†9:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	*10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‖11:00 p. m.	‖5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:50 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
b Elroy Passenger	*9:35 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*7:05 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 95 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:50 p. m.
Kasas City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	§9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:50 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Milwaukee, Madison, Monroe & Prairie du Chien, Local	*9:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express; also, via Milwaukee, for Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosh, Menasha & Green Bay	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien; also, Menasha, Green Bay & Stevens' Point	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Pass'ng'r	†9:45 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:05 p. m.
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail and Express	*7:20 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡7:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*5:35 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*9:05 a. m.	*8:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:25 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	*10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	*6:35 a. m.	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 83 LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:05 a. m.	[illegible]
Express, Daily	7:05 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

Interesting Meeting of the Gun Club.

Challenges from Other Organizations—Classification of Members.

Proposed Conference Between Sportsmen and Commission Merchants.

What the Latter Are Willing to Do

THE GUN CLUB.

TRANSACTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A meeting of the Gun Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Vice-President J. J. Gillespie presided.

The first business in order was the

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS

into first, second, and third grades for the Club shoot on the 22d of February. The grades were formed on averages of birds killed out of 100; the first consisting of those who had averaged seventy-five; the second of those who had averaged from sixty-five to seventy-five; and the third of those who had averaged less than sixty-five.

NEW MEMBERS.

L. C. Barkley, E. S. Jordan, James Wiggins, O. N. McClintock, James Thompson, were proposed for membership.

Mr. Kenny said the Gun Club was filling up rapidly, its membership was large, and it was necessary, now that it had become a popular organization, and parties were anxious to join it, to be more careful about the character of the people they admitted.

Mr. Edwards moved that a committee of two be appointed to examine the record and standing of all future applicants.

Mr. Morton moved to amend by referring the matter to the Board of Management. Carried.

The name of Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, was proposed for election as honorary member. On motion the rule just made was temporarily suspended, and Mr. Drake was elected.

COMMITTEES.

The Committee on a Club Medal reported that $83 had been subscribed therefor, and that it had been ordered of Mr. Sherman at a cost of $125.

The Committee on Uniforms asked for further time. Mr. Martin suggested, that as Mr. Porter, a member of the Club, was a merchant tailor, he be requested to make a sample suit.

The Chair suggested that Mr. Porter would need some instructions. He had thought of having brown velveteen jacket with rolling collar and ample pockets, and cap of the same material.

Mr. Edwards stated that the Plymouth Club, of Boston, were appareled in pleasing suits of flannel, which material he thought would answer for the Gun Club, inasmuch as a good many of its members could not very well afford to buy suits of a costly material.

On motion, the old Committee was discharged, and a new one, consisting of R. Phillips, Charles Morris, and Dr. Philips, appointed to obtain a sample suit and present it at the next meeting.

STEPPING OUT.

Messrs. O'Neill Brothers tendered their resignations, stating in a communication that they were urged thereto by the fact that their names had been left out of the list of members contained in the history of the Club published recently in THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Morton stated that the omission had been unintentional.

After a little additional talk of an unimportant nature the resignation was accepted.

CHALLENGE.

A challenge was then read from the Prairie Club proposing to shoot the Gun Club, the terms of the match being ten men on a side, to shoot at fifteen snow-birds each.

The communication was received, and a brief discussion followed.

Mr. Edwards thought the match should be for fifteen men, and be shot under the Gun-Club rules at Stagg's.

Mr. Kenny thought ten or fifteen men would not sufficiently test the strength of the clubs, and favored twenty men on a side.

Mr. Edwards said the Prairie Club could not bring out twenty men.

Mr. Waller moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Prairie Club that the Gun Club would shoot a match on the following terms: Fifteen men each, Gun Club rules, plunge traps, 18 yards rise, at Stagg's grounds, in a week from to-day.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Martin moved that a challenge be issued to the Kennicotts offering to shoot them Saturday with twenty-five men at ten birds each. Laid upon the table.

Mr. Martin moved to obtain badges with which to distinguish Gun Club members during their future shoots. The meeting did not see their necessity, and the motion was withdrawn.

BUSINESS.

Mr. Quigg offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be authorized and instructed to procure a suitable book, in which all scores made by members of this Club be kept.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Club be divided into four classes, according to their average, as shown in the book kept for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That all member whose average shall equal or exceed 80 per cent of all birds shot at shall constitute Class 1. All whose average equals or exceed 70 per cent shall constitute Class 2. All whose average equals or exceeds 60 per cent shall constitute Class 3. All whose average is below 60 per cent to constitute Class 4.

"*Provided*, That no member shall be entitled to an average or to shoot in any class other than Class 4 until he shall have shot three times on different days, and at not less than fifteen single and five double birds.

"*Resolved*, That the averages shall be made up from birds shot at at 21 yards, and none other.

"*Resolved*, That the average of members be made in pigeons and snow-birds separately.

"*Resolved*, That in all matches engaged in by this Club, the number of contestants shall be selected from the members having the highest average in the kind of birds to be shot at in the match in which they are to represent the Club."

The resolutions were laid upon the table.

The Club adjourned.

THE GAME-LAW.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE BETWEEN SPORTSMEN AND COMMISSION-MEN.

In an article recently published in THE TRIBUNE it was shown that the game trade of this city, supplied from the almost boundless prairies and woodlands of which it is the centre, is more extensive than that of any other city in the Union, and annually supplies it with an enormous revenue. The article also showed that a large number of merchants are engaged in the trade, which, game being essentially an article of luxury rather than of every-day use, must be quite profitable in its nature. Another point brought out then which is of especial interest just now, was the fact that much of the game brought to Chicago during the winter months, especially during a season when snow abounded, had been illegally captured. In consideration of the fact that in the game trade the city is in possession of a steady source of income, it behooves those who hold the trade in their hands to remember, as well for their own as for the city's sake, that, though the strict enforcement of the Game laws may occasionally cause them some little inconvenience or even loss, it is only by such means that the game and the trade therein can be perpetuated and their own interests protected. The world of nations is full of examples of the disastrous results of a lack of or failure to enforce the laws for the protection of that kind of food which, like the manna in the wilderness, is to be had for the gathering; but there are so many places in this country which once teemed with, but are now bare of, game of all kinds, that it is unnecessary to call attention to this. The man who snares wild fowl, or shoots them out of season, and the consignor and consignee who wink at such violation of the laws of Nature and man, are as stupid as the fool who cut open the goose that laid the golden eggs in order to secure the bonanza, and as base as the profligate who beggars his progeny by squandering his paternal acres in his own pleasures. Unfortunately, however, the race of fools will never be dead, and just as long as a prairie-chicken is left to pop, at so long will there be a pot-hunter to go after it, no matter what the season or what the law to the contrary. To guard against this short-sightedness has ever been the policy of those who had the interests of game-preserving at heart, but it has invariably been found to be a difficult matter to obtain a wide-spread

ENFORCEMENT OF THE WISE LAWS

which have been enacted upon the subject. This has proved the case particularly in Chicago, which contains a large number of gentlemen-sportsmen who have devoted much time to the matter, but the peculiar nature of the game-trade of the city makes it very difficult for the law to be strictly enforced. The trade is supplied from States some of which have no Game laws at all, and others wherein the close season is two months later in beginning than in the State of Illinois. It certainly seems hard that a Chicago dealer should not be allowed, and by the strict letter of the law he is not, to sell Iowa prairie-chickens, which can be shot legally up to the 1st of April, on the 1st of February, because on that day begins the Illinois close season; but then, again, how can those interested in the preservation of Illinois prairie-chickens, by the enforcement of our State laws, tell that the chickens offered for sale on South Water street really met with their death in Iowa, or Kansas, or Nebraska, or elsewhere outside of Illinois? These things have been known all along to both the sportsmen who wish to enforce the State law, and to the consignees who made their living by selling game forwarded to them for that purpose, and consequently nothing much has been done on either side towards ameliorating affairs, and it is well known that many thousand Illinois chicken and quail, and wild turkey, have been illegally shot or trapped, shipped, sold, and eaten. It is stated, however, that this year the Illinois State Sporting organization intend to carry on

A VIGOROUS CRUSADE

against all parties who may be caught violating even the letter of the Game laws. Whether or not the crusade really will be carried on more vigorously than the different ones which have been annually promised for the last few years, time only will show; but the fact that the game-dealers are anxious to have a conference upon the subject with the sportsmen rather favors the suspicion that the latter have really rolled up their sleeves for business this time. In order to gain some idea of what amount of success was likely to crown the efforts of the commission merchants in their attempt to hit upon some plan by which the legitimate trade in game of other States might be carried on without subjecting the trader to punishment, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called upon

MR. S. B. CHASE,

a South Water street commission merchant, who takes a lively interest in the subject, and had a conversation with him, as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Chase, I believe that you are one of a number of commission merchants who are anxious to meet the sportsmen half way in their efforts to enforce the Game laws?

Mr. Chase—That is exactly what I am. Col. Bond, of Bond & Ellsworth, and myself have been appointed a committee by the Produce Exchange to hold a meeting with sportsmen on the subject, so that a proper interchange of views may lead to such an arrangement as I am sure will be mutually beneficial.

Reporter—What have you done?

Mr. Chase—We called yesterday upon Mr. W. F. Milligan, a member of the State Sporting Association, to arrange for a meeting for to-day, if possible, but he said that Mr. Le Moyne had too much business on his hands to attend to the matter before next Thursday, and Mr. Clark, another leader among sporting men, was unwell; so the conference was postponed till Thursday.

Reporter—What are

THE DIFFERENCES

between the commission merchants and the sporting men which you propose to remove in the conference?

Mr. Chase—The sporting men consider that the laws of this State apply to game from other States, while we hold that it does not,—that there always has been and always will be a traffic in game from other States while the cold weather lasts. We want to see if we cannot so amend the law that a trade in this game will be legal.

Reporter—And then all the dealers will be passing off Illinois game as coming from other States, will they not?

Mr. Chase—No; we propose that the responsible commission merchants who deal in game shall pledge themselves not only not to deal in Illinois game during the Illinois close season, but also to work with the game clubs in enforcing the State laws against any dealers who may persist in their infraction. Now, not one-half of the commission merchants deal in game, and the bulk of the trade is principally in the hands of a few large dealers. Now if these, as they undoubtedly would, were to apprise their consignors of this State that they would receive no game from them in the close season, the action would prove the best protection possible for the game. To stop the illegal killing we must get at the consignors, and the best way to do that is through the consignees.

Reporter—How do you think the negotiations will result?

Mr. Chase—I think, from what I can already see, that they will end in an arrangement by which the responsible commission merchants will agree to handle no game killed in Illinois during the close season, and to do all in their power to enforce the law on other commission merchants.

Reporter—How about game from other States?

Mr. Chase—With that arrangement perfected, we can go on handling it as before.

BILLIARDS.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—At the billiard tournament to-day, Honing beat Coleman—score, 200 to 55; Choate beat Mullen—score, 200 to 199; Casper forfeited games to Coleman and Thatcher, and Bluim one to Gallagher.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

SENATOR WALLACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Cameron presented the credentials of William A. Wallace, United States Senator-elect from Pennsylvania for six years from March 4, 1871, which were read and placed on file.

BROOKS, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. Clayton presented the memorial of James Brooks, of Arkansas, claiming that at an election held on the 5th of November, 1872, he was duly elected Governor of that State for four years from the first Monday of January, 1873; that he was in all respects eligible, but that the Government of the State had been usurped by force and fraud, and it is now held by armed force. He asks that the lawful Government of the State be recognized, and that such action be taken by Congress as will protect the constitutional Government in said State. Ordered printed and referred.

WASHINGTON GAMBLING HOUSES.

Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prevent and suppress notorious gambling establishments in the District, and, if there is not such legislation, to report a bill to confer such power. Agreed to. Mr. Sherman, in presenting the resolution, said he knew nothing of the matter himself, but from what he had seen in the newspapers, there existed such establishments in this city, which were a public scandal and in violation of the laws of any State.

MR. SARGENT ILL.

It was announced that Mr. Sargent, who had the floor to-day to address the Senate in regard to Louisiana affairs, had been taken suddenly sick, and, therefore, could not speak to-day.

LEGISLATIVE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Hitchcock presented a joint resolution of the Nebraska Legislature in favor of establishing a branch mint at Omaha. Referred.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Windom presented the preamble and resolution agreed upon by the caucus yesterday, instructing the Committee on Commerce to insert in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill such sums as in their judgment can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fiscal year upon the improvements named in the preamble, published this morning. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. He gave notice that at an early day he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to consider same.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Dubuque, Ia. Referred.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Bogy submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with full information as to the services rendered by William P. Adair and C. N. Vann, for which the sum of $50,000 was paid them out of moneys belonging to the Osage Indians. Agreed to.

THE MARQUETTE BREAKWATER.

Mr. Chandler presented a memorial of citizens of Detroit asking an appropriation to extend the breakwater at Marquette, Mich. Referred.

INDIAN BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Committee on Indian Affairs was allowed till 2 o'clock for the redisposition of the bills on the calendar reported by that Committee.

Mr. Ingall called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease the lands within the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations and to confirm existing leases.

Mr. McCreery (Ky.) said as this bill made a radical change in the policy of the government of the Indians, he thought it worth while for the Senate to pause before passing it. The Government had always constituted itself the guardian of the red man, and it was bound in law as well as humanity to guard their rights carefully. The title to the land in question is not and never was in the Government of the United States. On this reservation there were about 3,000 Seneca Indians, who had been in peaceable possession there for ninety-nine years. This bill had been introduced in utter disregard of the wishes of those most deeply interested. These Indians were educated, and certainly should be heard upon a measure of such importance to them. He hoped the map of the United States would show one spot, no matter how small, where the good faith of the nation had been maintained for ninety-nine years, and where, in God's name, it should be maintained forever.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a protest of the Seneca Council against the passage of the bill, and said this legislation had been asked by no one except a railroad company, which has squeezed a concession out of these poor Indians, and now wanted the Government to confirm it. The whole Interior Department was engaged in this scheme, and he for one would stand in his place and insist that it was public plunder. Those Indians were protected by solemn treaties. The Legislature of New York has enacted laws about the reservation, but the Supreme Court of the United States held it has no power to do so. He entered his solemn protest against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ingalls said that he had been profoundly impressed by the arguments of the Senator from Kentucky (McCreery) and the Senator from Texas (Hamilton,) but unfortunately the remarks of both of them were based upon an entire misapprehension of the principle involved and object sought to be accomplished. None of the objections urged against this bill were good. The Seneca Nation occupied this piece of land, about 40 miles long and 1 mile wide. It was crossed by three railroads—the Erie, the Atlantic & Great Western, and Rochester & State Line. The two former roads intersected at the Town of Salamanca, where leases of portions of the land had been made by Indians to white men as well as to railroad companies, and the object of this bill was simply to confirm such leases. The railroads entered the reservation by consent of the Indians, and the money for that right had been paid into their Treasury. The bill did not propose to deprive the Indians of their rights, but simply proposed that the leases made by the Indians themselves should be ratified. There was not a single white person upon the reservation without the consent of the Indians. Improvements amounting to over a million of dollars had been made by those who leased the lands, and their rights should be protected now. The Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the New York Legislature was not competent to ratify the leases, therefore Congress was asked to pass this bill. The protests here against it were largely from Indians who lived upon the Cattaraugus Reservation and not from those on the Allegany Reservation, who were most interested. A great majority of the latter were in favor of it.

Messrs Fenton and Bogy supported the bill.

Mr. Pratt moved an amendment providing that all leases now made or hereafter to be made pursuant to the act, should be subject for their validity to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

After further debate the motion of Mr. Pratt referring the leases to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, was rejected, as well as the motion of Mr. McCreery to recommit the bill.

The amendments made by the Committee on Indian Affairs were agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 26; nays, 17.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) gave notice that to-morrow or next day he would call up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature relative to the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW RULE CARRIED.

The House resumed its session at 10 a. m.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to give the Committee on Rules leave to report forthwith changes or amendments to the rules, and providing that during the consideration of such report no dilatory motion whatever shall be entertained by the Speaker.

Mr. Speer made a point of order that the same proposition in substance had been offered three times during to-day's session.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, saying that the proposition had been changed each time.

Mr. Storm said he did not think that the gentleman from Massachusetts should be recognized until other gentlemen who had resolutions to offer got a chance to do so. The gentleman from Massachusetts had been recognized by the Speaker three times.

Mr. Randall—And always on one subject.

Mr. Speer—This same proposition has already been voted down.

The Speaker—This one has not been.

Mr. Speer—It has been in substance.

Mr. Butler—I have changed it.

Mr. Randall—I should like to know how much time that side of the House is to have, so that we on this side may know when we are to get in.

The Speaker—In proportion to the number, the side of the House to which the gentleman belongs has used up twice as much time as the other side.

Mr. Randall—Yes, it takes twice the time to defend this side against encroachment.

Mr. Butler—You had all last week, and we sat up two nights to accommodate you. [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The gentleman (Randall) made twenty-five similar motions the same day.

Mr. Randall—In a good cause.

The Speaker—It does not lie in that gentleman's mouth, however, to object to another gentleman making three motions.

Mr. Cessna—And in a better cause.

Mr. Beck—Is it right to move that nobody but the gentleman from Massachusetts shall be recognized by the Chair?

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that that remark is not by any proceedings in the House called for on the side to which the gentleman belongs. The Chair desires to repel the idea very publicly before the country that the minority in the House does not have the amplest protection in its rights, and does not, in proportion to numbers, occupy twice the time that the majority does.

Mr. Storm—I do not complain of any violation of our rights under the rules, but I complain that, in the exercise of his discretion, the Chair has recognized the gentleman from Massachusetts three times.

The Speaker—As was the Chair's perfect right to do.

Mr. Butler (Mass.)—I was not recognized this morning until after a Democrat was recognized.

Mr. Speer—It is a discretion which the Chair should exercise fairly.

The Speaker—And the Speaker has exercised it fairly. The first gentleman recognized this morning for a motion to suspend the rules was a gentleman on that side of the House.

[Loud calls for "Regular order" from the Republican side.]

Mr. Randall moved an adjournment. Rejected on a vote of yeas and nays.

The House then proceeded to vote on Butler's motion, and it was rejected—yeas, 177; nays, 90, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. Great excitement prevailed during the taking of the vote, and its progress was anxiously noted, the only Republican voting with the minority was Sener, and his vote again defeated the motion.

Mr. Garfield then moved to suspend the rules, and adopt as a new rule the following:

"Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous question on engrossment and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand; *provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions; and *provided further*, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, credit, or other property of the United States, except regular annual appropriation bills."

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale (Me.), Mr. Garfield modified the rule by changing three-fourths to two-thirds.

Messrs. Butler (Mass.) and Cessna made an effort to have the proviso about the previous question struck out, but they were unable to do so.

A vote was taken on Garfield's motion, and it was rejected—yeas, 153; nays, 110—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Republicans voting "no" were Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cobb (N. C.), Field, Fort, Hays, Hodges, Hynes, Lofland, Pelham, Sheats, Smith (La.), and Todd—13.

Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules and allow the Committee on Rules to report now any new rule or change of rule; that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion, and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour.

Mr. Eldredge suggested that it was about time for the House to attend to the public business.

Mr. Wilber—We are attending to the public business.

The vote was taken on Mr. Kasson's motion, and it was carried—yeas, 181; nays, 90.

The result was the cause of great congratulation on the Republican side of the House, and of corresponding depression on the Democratic side.

Mr. Garfield thereupon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the rule which he had previously offered.

The rules having been read, Mr. Cox, a member of the Committee on Rules, made a point of order that the Committee had had no meeting since it was ordered to report.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Randall asked to have the rule read, which he regarded as bearing on the point, and the Speaker not having assented to it, Mr. Randall said he would now resign any further connection with the Committee on Rules.

The Speaker notified him that that would be in order at a subsequent part of the proceedings, but was not now.

Mr. Cox said he would try and make a point in order, unless crackling of thorns under a pot disturbed him. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Cox—I have had the honor to serve on the Committee on Rules for many years, and during the War, and very few innovations on the rules have been allowed. We preserved them during all the temptations to change them.

The Speaker—The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. Cox—I am going to do so. The point is, that I resign my position on the Committee on Rules.

The Speaker—That is not in order now. The gentleman may do that for dramatic effect, but he knows that it is not in order.

Mr. Cox—I gave notice yesterday.

The Speaker (with the same severity of manner)—Nothing more irrelevant could possibly be obtruded.

Mr. Lamar—How does the Chair know that the gentleman from New York did it for dramatic effect?

The Speaker—Because the gentleman from New York knows that it is absolutely out of order, absolutely. [Great excitement on the Democratic side, and calls for the regular order from the Republican side.]

The Speaker—The Chair is willing to the utmost verge of liberality to hear all points of order; but he is not willing to have the proceedings interrupted by irrelevant remarks.

Mr. Lamar—How does the Chair know that the gentleman from New York knew he was out of order?

The Speaker—Because the Chair is very well acquainted with the large experience and great intelligence of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Lamar—The Chair had no right to assume any such thing.

The Speaker—Possibly not; but when the Chair is accused of deciding unjustly, and trampling on the rights of the minority, the Chair may be pardoned for commenting with some freedom.

Mr. Cox—I made no charge against the Chair, and the Chair had no right to make that point on me.

The Speaker—The Chair has not in the remotest degree referred to the gentleman from Mississippi (Lamar), from whom he has received nothing but respect, but the Chair cannot believe that any gentleman of the House, and especially two gentlemen so thoroughly conversant with the rules as the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New York (Randall and Cox) could possibly suppose that while the House is acting under a suspension of the rules a proposition to put in their resignations could be in order.

Mr. Randall—I say, sir, that you have no right in any particular to question my motives or reflect upon them. I stand here in every respect as your peer.

The Speaker—The Chair cannot believe, unless he will so state to the House, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania considers it in order now to offer his resignation.

Mr. Randall—You have ruled my resignation out of order.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman believe that it is in order?

Mr. Randall—I did when I offered it. You have ruled it out, and therefore I cannot offer it now; but I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to do it.

Mr. Garfield explained the provisions of the new rule, and spoke at length in its support. He said fears had been expressed that it would enable legislation of the character of claims, or of subsidies, or of what is sometimes called jobs, of various sorts, to pass without the necessary consideration.

The Speaker—By no possibility can that class of bills ever have the benefit of this rule.

Mr. Hale (Me.) moved to amend the rule by requiring the previous question to be seconded by only two-thirds instead of three-fourths.

Mr. Kasson moved an amendment providing that the rule shall not be enforced on the first day of the consideration of a question.

Mr. Wilson (Ind.) moved to amend, also, by providing that the new rule shall not apply to any proposition to refer any claim to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Kasson accepted Mr. Wilson's proposition, and incorporated it in his own.

Mr. Cessna offered to amend further by giving to the Judiciary Committee power to report bills of a public character on Thursdays.

Mr. Beck defended the action of the minority during the "dead-lock," and said now an effort was made to break down all the rules, in order to throw into the House the firebrand of the Civil-Rights bill, which had been rejected by the people at the polls last November.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said no legislative body in the world has ever been cursed with rules with which this House has been cursed. Where did those rules come from? They are the relics of the old slave power. (Sneering and laughter from the Democratic side.) They were made to protect that power in order to prevent any discussion of Slavery or Abolition. I know whereof I affirm. They were made to throw the power of legislation into the hands of a few leading committees, so that no resolution could be introduced, and nothing done which was not in accordance with the views of that power.

Mr. Butler next referred to the backwardness of public business, and the shortness of the session, and said: This rule would allow filibustering to go on for one day. Every bill, if the minority chose, can be held off for one day. We are now here in this exigency, with the country almost breaking into civil war, with White Leaguers all over the South, with one State disorganized and held by bayonets alone; and yet this rule offers to give half the remaining time of this House to filibustering.

Mr. Butler besought the majority not to allow any filibustering under any form of rules, and said we are now asked to give up one-half of all the time that is left us to save the country, out of courtesy to a minority which shows us nothing but its teeth. [Laughter and excitement.]

Mr. Tremain—Is it not necessary, in order to legislate upon any Southern question, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Cessna) shall be passed?

Mr. Butler—Clearly; and therefore I was going to ask the House to consider that amendment so that the House can pass a bill by which the President can be armed with power to preserve the peace of the country so long as he remains in the chair.

Mr. Tremain—And does not this whole contest lose its significance if we do not adopt the amendment?

Mr. Butler—Clearly it does, for we have no way of getting these bills before the House. I pray you, good and true men, who stand for the country, to stand together and release our hands, which have been tied up so that we could not do anything for the benefit of the country, and that we adopt a rule which shall not be emasculated as the report is.

Mr. Tremain—Is there any way to do that, unless by voting down the previous question?

Mr. Butler—There is no other way. Let us vote it down, and then each one of the amendments offered will come up and be voted on, and the majority of the House can do what it ought to do—that is, pass such a rule as will enable us to carry forward public business without having one-half of our time consumed at the will of the minority.

Mr. Cox said the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) referred to our filibustering to prevent certain business intended to affect the South. I can show him that when President Grant sent to Congress a message about Louisiana in February, two years ago, it was referred to the Judiciary, and that Committee has never taken action upon it since. Your own President charges you with dereliction of duty in that regard. I stated at that time that non-action of the Judiciary Committee would prompt usurpation, and it has done so. It is not, therefore, for the gentleman from Massachusetts to complain that the minority obstructs the restoration of order and tranquility in the South. The gentleman says (perhaps for dramatic effect) that the rules, and I suppose the Constitution itself, were made by the slave power. They were administered at courts in Charleston by the slave power with the help of Caleb Cushing and another respectable Massachusetts gentleman. [Laughter.] The parliamentary rules were adopted as a guard against the encroachments of the crown and the corruptions of power, and now, dropping into a little minority in Congress, you are unwise enough, for the sake of a temporary advantage in this Civil-Rights bill, to take down all these safeguards which would prevent the quackeries and extravagancies belonging to legislation. These rules are old; they are venerable. They have stood the test of time over ninety years. They have the paternity of the father of Democracy himself in the interests of liberty and not in the interest of royalty. I may not know how to amend them, or to assist in amending them; and may not be entitled to the elegant compliment of the Speaker; but one thing is certain, that during all the time I have been in Congress; during the War, when the temptations to change rules were great, I have stood steadily against all innovations on the rules. I regret that the day of innovations has come, but the day of Democratic Jubilee has also come, and you, Mr. Speaker, would not be here in the next Congress if you had not been elected early in the spring. [Laughter.] I said that "for dramatic effect." [Laughter.]

Mr. Lamar said: I hope that when the Democratic party comes into power in the House it will reinstate this ancient and highly-moral rule, and observe its stipulations as exactly as it has always observed the compromises of the Constitution. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let us admit that the slave power did originate the rule; let it go forth to the world that when these men—whom the gentleman from Massachusetts denominates—the slave power—had unquestioned ascendancy in this Government, and had the power to carry their measures over minorities, and regardless of the rights of members, they voluntarily came forward and put a restraint upon their own action, and gave the minority the right to protect themselves against all oppressive measures. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The Speaker came down on the floor and advocated the rule reported by Mr. Garfield. The rule which had elevated a motion to adjourn to a fixed day above a simple motion to adjourn had not been incorporated into the rules for fifty years after the Government was organized, and, unless he was entirely mistaken, the use of it for the purpose of what is now known as filibustering never took place until 1854, when it was resorted to on the Kansas-Nebraska bill by the minority to defeat what had gone into history as a parliamentary fraud, by which, in Committee of the Whole, the enacting clause was struck out of the bill, and the bill, on being reported to the House, was then considered. That had gone into history as a parliamentary fraud, and against that the minority had called the yeas and nays 138 times. That, if he mistook not, was the origin of filibustering. He came to the floor, however, to oppose the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler), who objects to that portion of the proposed rule which gives the minority one day's debate, and he proposes that the majority of the House shall, without any delay whatever, without any opportunity for a word of protest, without any opportunity for an amendment, without debate, without explanation, without consideration, force down the throats of the minority any measure that the majority may agree upon. For one I am opposed to that, and for one I desire to say that I would never consent, while I am in the majority, to the support of a rule to report a rule from the Committee of which I am Chairman which I would not be doubly willing to live under in the minority. I believe that this process of filibustering is wholly and entirely wrong, and I believe moreover that its growth came probably from the fact of too rash a use of the previous questions on important measures.

The Speaker opposed the proposition of Cessna to change the rule so as to enable the Judiciary Committee to report at any time, and said he did not see the necessity for it, because the select Committees appointed on affairs in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana have a right to report at any time.

After further debate the House proceeded to vote on the rule and amendments.

Mr. Kasson's amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays, and Mr. Hale's amendment requiring the previous question to be seconded by two-thirds, not three-fourths, was adopted—yeas, 158; nays, 95.

Mr. Cessna's amendment was not admitted.

The rule as amended was adopted—yeas, 171; nays, 87—Mr. Sener still voting with the minority.

The rule as amended reads as follows:

"Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any dilatory motion, excepting one to adjourn, and one motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn, but the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless two-thirds of the members present shall second the demand; *Provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and *provided further*, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate money, credit, or other property of the United States, except regular annual appropriation bills."

Messrs. Randall and Cox then insisted on resigning their places on the Committee on Rules, and, after some discussion, their resignations were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Butler (Mass.) the rules were suspended, and a bill passed appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Select Committee on Louisiana.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table, to take up the Senate Civil-Rights bill.

Mr. Ward (N. J.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving to the heirs of soldiers killed in battle, who had enlisted for less than one year, the same bounties as if they had enlisted for three years.

Without action on either of these motions the House adjourned.

FIRES.

AT PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—The cracker and candy factory of Kellogg & Davis, better known as Field's bakery, on Franklin street, was destroyed by fire at a very early hour this morning. There is no definite theory as to the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to have started from a poorly-constructed chimney in the rear of the building. The establishment was running at the time of the fire, and the flames had made considerable headway before the workmen knew of the fact. The building was a fine one, and a large and profitable business was done. The loss will be a serious one to the enterprising proprietors, who are but partly covered by insurance. The loss on the building will be about one-third, while that on stock and machinery will be nearly total. There is $22,500 insurance, in the following companies: Building—Ætna, $2,500; Home, of New York, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Springfield, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Orient, $1,000; Stock—Fire Association, $1,500; Underwriters', $2,000; Royal, $1,500; Springfield, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500. Machinery—Franklin (Pa.), $2,500.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Quite a large fire occurred here about half-past 3 o'clock this morning, involving the total destruction of the extensive furniture factory of Nelson Wheeler and the factory of the Fort Wayne Bed-Bottom Company, together with a barn adjoining, belonging to Fred McCulloch. A number of adjacent sheds and buildings were more or less damaged. The total loss is about $12,000. There was no insurance on the main buildings. Mr. McCulloch's loss is about $1,500, on which he had an insurance of $500. The supposed cause of the fire was incendiarism.

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2.—A dwelling-house owned by John Guinan, in this city, was pretty effectually cleaned out by fire this forenoon. Loss $1,000. A quantity of furniture, owned by J. M. Thompson, on which there was an insurance of $1,000 in a Connecticut fire insurance company, was mostly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEAR SIDNEY, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIDNEY, O., Feb. 2.—The large sawmill of Tressel & Son, 6 miles north of Sidney, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $5,000. No insurance.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 514, at 5:30 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 70 Desplaines street.

"FISHY, FISHY, IN THE BROOK."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 2.—This morning Fish Commissioner Charles Haines deposited 5,000 young California salmon in Floyd River here, and intends putting the same number in the Big Sioux. Both rivers empty into the Missouri within the city limits.

A KNAVE OF HEARTS.

How He Proved to Be Trumps in Amboy, Ill.

One of the Most Respectable Elopements of the Season.

AN ELOPEMENT-SENSATION AT AMBOY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMBOY, Ill., Feb. 2.—This flourishing little town on the Illinois Central Road was recently thrown into quite a flutter on account of a runaway match, which, besides adding another instance to the many which have verified the old saying that "Love laughs at locksmiths," is fraught with such romantic and melodramatic incidents as to make it specially worthy of notice. Among the prominent old residents in this town none is better known or more respected than

MR. A. H. WORSTER,

who is the representative here of one or two fire and life insurance companies. Though his business was of a kind which led him into relations with a large number of citizens, it is only within the last few days that he has been elevated to fame, the cause of his sudden notoriety being the recent clandestine marriage of his daughter, Miss Stella Worster, a prepossessing and pertinacious young lady of 17 years of age. For some time past, how long the young lady herself knows best, she had been indulging in correspondence, all the sweeter because strictly secret, with a young man of the town named

CHARLES LONG.

Why the parents should have opposed the advances of young Long so strenuously is not known, as he is a respectable young fellow, but it is thought that the relations between the fathers—the latter of whom will be recognized in Chicago as the individual who sold $6,000 worth of cattle there some weeks ago and came home minus the money, which he stated had been stolen from him—were not of a kind likely to help the boy in his suit for Stella's affections. In order the more effectually to wean the young lady from her love, her parents

SENT HER AWAY TO SCHOOL

for three months last winter, and when she returned they were happy to perceive that she neither spoke of nor seemed to take the slightest interest in her lover, and in the fullness of their hearts they consented to her plea not to be sent back again. Circumstances which last fall came to light, however, showed that not only had the girl been corresponding with her Charley while at school, but that since her return home she had managed to keep in regular correspondence with him. The immediate consequence of this discovery was the great wrath of a brother of the girl, named Charles Worster, who met old Long on the street and beat him so severely that his life was for some time despaired of. Having accomplished this feat, young Worster jumped the town for Iowa, and it was only after long negotions between mutual friends that he was permitted to return. Since his return no further unpleasantness occurred between these village Montagues and Capulets, as to all appearances Miss Stella seemed quite oblivious of her Charley Long, who seemed altogether indifferent to the young lady. Recent developments, however, show that instead of declining, the intimacy, fanned by the kind offices of friends, who, unknown to the parents of Stella, carried letters to and from the lovers, increased daily, and was a matter of interesting village gossip to all but the parties most interested. Not only did the lovers enjoy the pleasure of reading the oft-repeated, but none the less pleasant, expressions of love which their letters contained, but even

MANAGED TO MEET

pretty frequently through the assistance of a mutual friend. His name was Taylor, and upon him the parents of Miss Stella had always bent a tender eye as a desirable young man in whose breast their star might find fit resting-place, and, when Taylor called with a horse and buggy to take Miss Stella out driving, he was always received with the kindest of welcomes on the part of Mr. Worster, and with many tender hand-pressings on the part of the mother of the girl. As a matter of fact, however, Taylor's drives with Miss Stella were of very short duration, as it always happened that before driving very far the couple would, accidentally of course, meet Charley Long, when Taylor would accommodatingly vacate his place in the buggy in Long's favor. Still it always happened that Taylor drove the young lady back to her house, so that no suspicions were aroused in the hearts of the old couple, who were so pleased with the advances that Taylor was making in the daughter's graces that quite recently they added so very materially to her wardrobe that she became the envy of the female portion of the whole town.

THE DENOUMENT,

however, was close at hand. One evening last week, it seems, while Mr. Worster was busy cutting up some meat in the cellar, and Mrs. Worster was working at her sewing-machine, Miss Stella quietly went unnoticed to her room, and hastily selected three of her best dresses, and other articles of wear sufficient for a runaway trousseau, and went to the spot at which she used to meet her lover on the buggy-ride occasions, having first of all sent word by a friend asking him to meet her there. He was promptly on hand, and surprised at finding her alone and with a formidable bundle in hand, he cried, "Why, Stella, what do you want?" to which she replied, "I am ready to go with you." He expressed the utmost astonishment at her sudden determination, but rejoined, "All right, I'll take care of you." The couple then procured a vehicle, in which they drove to pay a visit to a sister of Long's at Lamoille, in Bureau County, in this State.

Meanwhile old Worster had got through cutting meat, and Mrs. W. had let down the cover on her sewing-machine for the night, and in a very few minutes they discovered that

STELLA WAS MISSING.

Until late in the evening they awaited her return, and when the late hours of the night approached they were alarmed and excited. Charles Worster, the brother, coming home in the midst of the pother, rushed for his revolver and shot-gun, and, mounted upon his horse, rode up and down the streets of the village, alternately shouting threats against Charley Long and discharging his revolver and gun. After an ineffectual effect to find the runaway couple, young Worster came home and went to bed, but got up next morning and continued the search, armed as before, and making his presence known everywhere by discharging his broadside. Friends in the village who had learned the whereabouts of young Long and his bride sent him out word that his brother-in-law was seeking his blood; so Long returned to Amboy, sat down in the railway station, and sent word to the sanguinary Long that

HE COULD BE FOUND

there at any time during the afternoon. Whether young Worster weakened incontinently when he heard this, or whether his ammunition had all given out, is not known, but he made no attempt to find the man whom he had been hunting so vigorously the few days previous, but on the contrary went off home, and has not been seen since. What further developments may arise is not yet known. The happy couple are still at the sister of the young fellow at La Moille, and all Amboy is of the opinion that the only thing left is a reconciliation of the parties, and the blessings of the Worsters on the husband and bride.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A Relief Convention at Fort Dodge, Ia.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 2.—The Convention called for the purpose of devising ways and means for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers in Northwestern Iowa, Dakota, and Nebraska met here to-day, with Gov. Carpenter as Chairman. Reports were received from a number of Iowa counties, and from Dakota and Northern Nebraska, showing that over 600 families will need further aid and grain for seed in Iowa, and over 1,500 families in Dakota. In the latter much suffering is now prevalent among the people, and aid is very much needed of all kinds. Upon Gen. Baker's motion, an appeal was adopted for Dakota, and the State divided into districts for canvassing by Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas agents, the first taking that part of Iowa north of the south line of the counties through which the Northwestern Road passes; Nebraska that portion of the country between the Northwestern and Rock Island Roads, and Kansas, the balance of the State to the south line.

At the evening session, resolutions were adopted indorsing the agents sent out by Dakota. The attendance was good, and a deep, earnest feeling manifested.

THE COMING MEMPHIS CARNIVAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The Committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange to make arrangements for entertaining visitors during the Carnival have made favorable reports, and have no doubt of finding accommodations for the immense crowd expected. The various societies are working night and day to perfect the display both during the day and night. The costumes for the Ulks have also arrived, and nothing but good weather is now necessary to make the Carnival the finest ever witnessed on the continent.

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SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

McCormick's Hall,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, (Afternoon and Evening.)
THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, (Afternoon and Evening.)

ALL MATINEES, admission 50 CENTS, no extra charge for reserved seats. EVENING Concerts, admission 75 cents; Reserved seats $1. For sale

THIS MORNING

At 9 o'clock, at following places, viz: WEST SIDE CONCERTS, at Bell's, 495 West Madison, and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st. SOUTH SIDE CONCERTS, at Bliss & Sharp's, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. McCORMICK HALL CONCERTS, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st., where STAR COURSE 'BUS TICKETS, entitling holder to ride to and from McCormick Hall, will be given.

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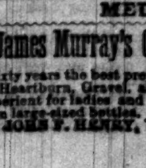

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$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CITY.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

ACTION IS RESOLVED UPON.

A conference on the subject of taking steps toward the building of a new Court-House and City-Hall was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Board of Public Works, between that Board and the Building Committee of the Common Council and Board of County Commissioners. There were present President Burdick and Commissioners Clough, Schmidt, and Guenther, of the County Board; Ald. Coey, Cleveland, Schaffner, of the Common Council Committee; and Messrs. Prindiville, Thompson, and Wahl, of the Board of Public Works. The evident object of the meeting, as Ald. Coey expressed it, was

"TO TALK THE THING OVER."

Mr. Prindiville asked Ald. Coey what his feeling was in reference to building, and Ald. Coey replied that he favored immediate action. It was true the city was in debt, but he could see no prospect of any change in that respect. He had talked with many large property-owners and tax-payers on the subject, and they were all desirous of seeing the work begun at once.

Mr. Wahl said the Board favored going on with the work on the five-year plan.

Mr. Prindiville believed that Chicago owed less now than she ever would again in 100 years. This must be the case in a city where such immense improvements were perpetually necessitated, and he looked to see the constitutional limitation of a debt of 5 per cent on property valuation removed, and power granted to further increase the debt.

Commissioner Guenther reported the feeling

AMONG THE FARMERS

to be strongly in favor of commencing the Court-House and building it slowly.

Ald. Schaffner inquired as to the length of time proposed to be occupied in the building.

Mr. Prindiville said that it would be better both for the tax-payers and the quality of the work done on the building that the construction should cover a period of at least five years. Both the city and county could go along for two years without taxation for the purpose, and it was hoped that by the sale of unoccupied real estate by both city and county it would not be necessary to resort to taxation at all.

Ald. Schaffner coincided with this expression, believing that under no circumstances should any addition to the taxes be made during the next two years. He favored commencing the work at once.

Mr. Prindiville estimated that not more than $600,000 all told could be expended upon the building in one year.

Commissioner Clough thought it would be safe to proceed at once with

THE FOUNDATIONS,

and award the other contracts later on.

Ald. Coey anticipated a rise in the cost of labor and building material, and it would therefore be wise to award all the contracts now.

Mr. Wahl said that no contractor could be induced to take a contract now covering five years.

Commissioner Burdick said that in any case contractors would not do the work at a loss. At least such things were unheard of in public-building enterprises.

Mr. Wahl advocated the policy of getting out plans forthwith, and then awarding the contracts gradually. Upon this plan the Court-House could be built without the city feeling it at all.

Ald. Cleveland expressed himself as in favor of proceeding at once to get out plans and put in the foundations this year.

Mr. Prindiville said it was apparent that all were agreed on these points. Would it, therefore, not be well for the Joint Committee and the Committees separately to draw up and submit reports recommending to the Common Council and County Board to take immediate action toward building a Court-House, the work to occupy not less than five years.

Ald. Schaffner made a motion to this effect, and it was adopted, and a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Prindiville, Burdick, and Coey, was appointed to draw up the joint report.

The conference then adjourned subject to the call of the Committee of Three.

LE MOYNE—FARWELL.

ANOTHER DAY DISPOSED OF.

The examination of witnesses in the Le Moyne-Farwell contest was resumed yesterday morning. Three courts were in operation,—one located at the County Commissioners' rooms, another at No. 59 North Clark, and the other at the office of Knauer Bros., corner of Clark and Kinzie streets.

DANIEL KILLROY

was the first witness sworn at the rooms of the Commissioners: He saw the ballot-box of the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward at Stack's saloon, on Sedgwick street, where the polls had been held, the day after the election. None of the officers of the election were present. The box was not sealed, and he did not know whether any ballots were in it or not. The box was removed about 10 o'clock to the rear of a building in the same block, and in about four hours was returned with the returns. The judges told him the ballots were counted the night of the election, but he could not swear of his own knowledge.

Michael Haffy swore he voted for Mr. Le Moyne, but did not know whether it was for Congress or not.

JAMES HANDLEY

testified that he saw the ballots of the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward in a cigar-box in a room in the rear of the voting place. The ballots were strung, and the judges told him they had been counted, but he saw them recount them. He did not see any tally-list or poll-book in the box. The cigar-box was in the ballot-box, and the ballots were strung.

Philip Fiorsheim testified that he was a voter in the First Precinct of the Twentieth ward, and that he voted for Le Moyne.

Walter Mooney testified in substance to the same facts.

AUGUST ZSCHUPPE

testified that he voted for Mr. Le Moyne, and that a day or two after the election he was employed to go to the Hatch House to open a little box, but did not go. He was a locksmith, and did not know who wanted him to open the box.

Before Notaries Young and Headlam, at 59 Clark street,

WILLIAM MEISTER

was the first witness. He lived at 144 Michigan street, and was a legal voter of the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, and voted for Le Moyne for Congress. He kept a boarding-house and saloon, and William Bushaw boarded at his house, but no one else.

Watson Griffiths was next sworn. He lived at No. 61 North Wells street, and was a legal voter at the time of the election, but did not know who he voted for for Congress. Thomas Stewart did not live at his house, but was in Ireland at the time of the election.

Before Notaries Knauer and Collins, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets,

JOSEPH M. GERTNER

testified that he lived at No. 80 LaSalle street, and on election day was at the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward. He saw a colored man undertake to vote, and get challenged. Michael Corcoran rushed forward and claimed the man as his "nigger." The vote was again challenged, and Corcoran pulled the challenger from the platform and struck him across the nose. The ballot was then passed in at the window, but he did not know whether it was put in the box or not. He ordered a policeman to arrest Corcoran, but he refused. The man who had been struck asked witness for a pistol. After this he heard some loud talk, and the party was seized by John Corcoran and thrown upon a pile of brick. A general row followed, in which Michael Corcoran struck the man knocked down over the head with a piece of wood. A policeman was there but refused to interfere. He saw Corcoran snatch tickets from the hands of voters, and drag people away from the polls who were attempting to vote.

SWEARING OFF.

One of the incidents of the proceedings of the day was the "swearing off" from the use of intoxicating drinks for one year of one of the counsel, a Notary, and a reporter. Upon the strength of this, Mr. Le Moyne dissolved two of his courts, and announced that he would have all his evidence in by Friday night. The effect of the move upon the saloons in the vicinity has not yet been reported.

The examination will be resumed this morning at the rooms of the County Commissioners.

WEST SIDE RAILWAY.

POLICY OF THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

The management of the West Side City Railway Company has gone into new hands. A short time ago Mr. Webb, the old Superintendent, resigned, and the Directors appointed Mr. J. K. Lake to the vacancy. Day before yesterday this gentleman entered upon the duties of the position. Mr. Lake is a man of long experience in street-railway matters. He was the original constructor of the lines now in his charge. He accepts the management with a full knowledge of its duties and an eye quick to observe the faults which the past incumbent allowed to exist. Having full power to make any changes which he thinks for the interest of the Company, he contemplates many valuable improvements, which will be appreciated by the public.

It is certain that his policy will be characterized by greater liberality than that of his predecessor. He has not fairly determined yet what alterations to make in the conduct of the lines, but those he thinks of indicate a much greater desire to accommodate the public than has ever before existed. Within a few days he will increase the number of cars on Milwaukee avenue and Van Buren street so they shall run every nine minutes instead of every twelve, as heretofore. He will also run cars every three minutes on Randolph and Madison streets, instead of every four minutes, as they have been run, and will reduce the running time from State street to Western avenue four minutes. One of the most important improvements determined upon by him is running cars during every hour of the night until the reappearance of the day-cars. He has been led to do this from complaints that as the cars now run they do not accommodate a numerous class of workers whose work keeps them busy most of the night. The time of these cars has not yet been decided upon, but they will probably not start more than forty minutes apart.

The rate of fare on the Randolph-street line has already been reduced to 5 cents. Mr. Lake states that this is an experiment to see if a paying business can be done at this reduction. If it succeeds it is probable that the same rate will be introduced upon the other lines.

GENERAL NEWS.

A buggy in charge of Mr. J. McFarland was wrecked last evening by a collision with a street-car at the corner of State and Monroe streets.

George Schwan, of No. 308 Ohio street, was thrown out of his buggy last evening, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Wesson street, and had his right leg broken.

N. J. Nelson, residing at No. 97 Chicago avenue, was run over by an express wagon last evening, at the corner of Clark and Superior streets, and severely injured.

The Williams College Alumni Association of the Northwest held their first reunion and banquet since the great conflagration of 1871 last evening, at the Palmer House.

Lawrence Dalle, a German 29 years old, shot himself day before yesterday, at No. 519 South Canal street, and expired immediately afterward. Destitution is said to have been the cause.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 30 degrees Fahr.; 10 a. m., 37; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 40; 6 p. m., 39; and 8 p. m., 38.

The report made public in the columns of several newspapers, yesterday, that Sheriff Agnew had discharged his brother Luke from the position of Assistant Jailer, was premature. Luke Agnew still retains his position on probation.

A very neat way of testing the quality of extra fine goods is to send samples to newspaper offices. It worked admirably in the case of a new brand of fine-cut chewing tobacco, "Charm of the West," just brought out by Spaulding & Merrick, of this city. The verdict is—Can't be beat.

Among the transfers recorded yesterday appear the sale by William B. Pierce to Charles A. Haskins for $25,000 of the premises Nos. 265 and 268 Randolph street, and by Jabez H. C. Gross to John A. Elliott of the lot on the west side of Prairie avenue, 52 feet south of Twenty-fourth street, for $15,000.

The Board of County Commissioners will make an official investigation of the County Hospital at 2 o'clock to-day. Its object is to ascertain whether a new building is needed, as the Committee on Hospital have reported, or whether the required accommodations can be obtained by additions to the present structure.

The special committee of the Board of Education, appointed to consider the subject matter of the High-School course of instruction, met last evening, President Richberg and Inspectors Covert, Bluthardt, and Welch, and Superintendent Pickard being in attendance. There was an informal discussion of the subject, but no definite action was decided upon.

The Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest held a regular monthly meeting at the Architects' Institute, in the Morrison Building, No. 145 Clark street, last evening. The attendance was small. E. S. Chesbrough presided. A memorial on the death of Col. E. B. Mason was read, and resolutions of respect passed. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. C. W. Durham read an instructive and interesting paper on "Deep Pile Driving."

Aroused by the public voice, the police officials have made a show of virtue in that they have notified the disreputable managers of the disgraceful orgies for so long conducted in the "Burlington Opera-House" and the "Halsted Street Opera-House," that there must be a modification of the lewdness on the stage. Sergt. Fitzpatrick has notified the shameless women who attract by their indecencies that they must hereafter more closely observe the proprieties of modern dress. If the dens were closed entirely, there would be more cause for approval.

The Committee on Public Charities of the County Board was in session yesterday afternoon at the County Building. The requisitions for supplies for the month of February for the various institutions were taken up, and some changes made. The Committee struck out of the requisition for the Poor-House five bags of coffee, one barrel kerosene oil, 800 bushels of potatoes, 400 pounds of butter, 1,000 needles, one gross of pant-buttons, and one gross of coat buttons, 200 pounds of cotton batting, three dozen suits of men's clothing, eight dozen women's shawls, six barrels of No. A sugar, half-barrel of mackerel, and two boxes of tobacco. From the requisition for the Insane Asylum, two barrels of No. A sugar, two barrels of dried apples, three boxes of eggs, two barrels of green apples, one barrel of mackerel, one box of canned goods, and six dozen men's shoes were stricken out. The requisition for the County Agent's office, consisting of twenty boxes of tea and other articles, was allowed.

The influence of the press and the action of Judge Williams have had a salutary effect on the gambling-room keepers, at least for the present. Last night nearly all the dens were closed, and several have been permanently shut up and the furniture and playing-apparatus removed. All the rooms on Clark street, with the exception of those over the "Store," and the Hankinses, those on South Halsted street and West Madison, and one or two others, were closed, and neither lights nor persons visible about them. Dowling has permanently closed his place and taken away his effects. This action of the sporting fraternity may be only temporary in most cases, and it is thought that the more favored places will resume "business" again as soon as the present storm blows over. The "tiger crouches" in his lair now, and if the authorities continue the scare he may be kept in that attitude for a long time to come. There were no police raids last night.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Association, Gen. Chetlain presiding.

The Executive Committee presented the following report:

"The attention of your Executive Committee has been mainly devoted during the month that has elapsed since your last meeting to the perfecting of the different bills to which your attention was then called. The business required so much care, and involved the harmonization of so many apparently conflicting views that daily meetings and consultations were found necessary during the greater part of January, and it was not until Monday the 25th inst. that our delegation proceeded to Springfield with the engrossed bills, the principal of which were those for municipal reorganization, and those necessary for the preliminaries of county reorganization, and the reform of taxation. The new building law prepared by the builders, architects, and underwriters is at present under final revision, and will be forwarded to the Capital during this week.

"Since the plans adopted for accomplishing the objects set forth have become more generally known and understood, they have met with very general favor, and we see no reason to doubt that they will become the laws for amending our local government without material modification. We are as yet unable to place before you the report of the Committee of Engineers intrusted with the examination of the engines and the Water-Works, but have to inform you that we are corresponding on the subject, and that the desired report will be forthcoming as soon as the accuracy and care requisite in its production enable that Committee to complete their labors.

"Our attention to the subject of pending legislation will be required in a marked degree for some weeks to come, but will not prevent us from giving our attention to matters of current business as they appear, nor of undertaking any new projects, the necessity of which may become obvious."

The report was, on motion, adopted, and ordered to be published.

W. S. ANDREWS.

Mr. W. S. Andrews, a "Down East" orator, lectured on "Dialectic Humor" in the Star Lecture Course, at McCormick Hall, last evening. The attendance was moderate. Johnny Hand's orchestra consented to play, and everything passed off pleasantly.

Mr. Andrews did not deal in much original matter, because, he said, it would be superfluous. Humor as a fine art had been eloquently disposed of by several great masters of the English tongue. In order to illustrate humor he would have to give the audience specimens of the dialects of various races and nationalities, which he did in capital style. To do Mr. Andrews justice he appeared to be perfectly at home in the different styles, whether representing a negro of the South, an Englishman of Yorkshire, an Irishman of Limerick, a "Bowery B'hoy" of New York, or a primeval "Yankee" of the Green Mountains. He read several selections from Dickens, Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, and Mark Twain, in all of which he was natural in conception, and eminently effective in delivery. Mr. Andrews is versatile to a degree that should make him an ever-welcome visitor to Chicago platforms. His lecture was amongst the most successful of the Star Lecture Course.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday paid out $15,000 on city indebtedness.

City-Attorney Jamieson yesterday finished his calendar in the Criminal Court, passing but one case and disposing of five.

The Board of Police were ruminating all yesterday over their ungallant disposal of the charges brought against a pet officer by a respectable lady. They also audited the police and fire pay-rolls, and granted permission to a dealer in patent gas-governors to apply one at the Harrison Street Station.

Mayor Colvin is reported as feeling very indignant about a few lines which lately appeared in a morning journal, to the effect that certificates of indebtedness were worthless. The truth is, the certificates are not absolutely worthless. They bear interest at 7 per cent, and are cashed at a discount of about 10 per cent on their face value, which leaves a decided loss on every dollar so issued. The design of issuing such certificates is equal to a loan of an equal amount of money at 16 per cent.

The Committee on Schools will meet at 11 o'clock Thursday morning in the City Clerk's office. The most important subject under consideration is the nomination of three appraisers, for the purpose of appraising the value of School Fund property now leased, so as to determine the rent thereof for the five years succeeding Feb. 8, 1875. The name of ex-Ald. Avery Moore has been prominently brought forward as a suitable man to head the list.

Sergt. O'Connor, the North Star of the police force, around which all the other stars apparently revolve, will again appear before the Police Board at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. He will bring with him innumerable lesser stars to swear that Justice Boyden is telling a fib, when he asserts that five gamblers were dismissed from the South Side Police Court without his knowledge or consent. Nevertheless, Justice Boyden feels confident of convincing the public that it was done, and that Sergt. O'Connor did it.

The Judiciary Committee, together with the Mayor, Board of Public Works, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel, will meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the City Clerk's office. The Fullerton avenue conduit contractors will again lay their claims before the city officials, claiming, as they word it, "an amicable settlement, such as one gentleman would readily grant to another." As the amicable settlement involves some thousands of dollars, there is some incentive on the part of the contractors to work hard for the prize, and they are certainly doing it.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board, President Hahn in the chair. The report of the Sanitary Superintendent, for the week ending Jan. 30, was read, approved, and ordered placed on file. The number of deaths were 117, a decrease of 15 compared with the mortality of the preceding week. Of these, 43 were under 1 year of age. The mean temperature during the week was 25 degrees. In the First, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards there were no deaths; in the Second Ward, 1; Sixteenth, 9; Eighth, 7; Fifteenth, 19. One case of small-pox was reported, against twelve cases reported during the corresponding week of last year.

The Health Officer's report showed that 218 nuisance notices were served, and 217 nuisances abated. A little less than the usual quantity of meats and vegetables was condemned during the week.

The Sanitary Committee and the Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Sanitary Superintendent in regard to "blowing animals," made a joint report of a bill, which will be presented to the State Legislature for action. The bill makes it unlawful for any person to sell meat for use as food that may be diseased, or in an advanced stage of pregnancy, or bruised; or the sale of meat of animals killed and then "blown" for sale, under penalty of a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that the packing-houses of Hanlon, Hough, and Flanigan, who were indicted for violation of health ordinances, and who promised to comply with the ordinance on condition that the indictment be held in abeyance, were again complained of by the Health Officer. After some discussion, it was decided to give the wayward packers one more chance for reformation, and if the occasion ever again presents itself the Board promises to make the trial a severe one. After talking over some minor matters, the Board audited a few bills, and then adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

The case against Luke Agnew for selling cigars without a license did not come up before Commissioner Hoyne as expected, as the bailiff in search of the defendant had not succeeded in making the arrest. In the case of Peter Hand, charged with selling liquor without a license, the Commissioner took $500 bail.

Patrick Digman, a fireman of Engine Company No. 7, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Boyden charged with having attempted to ravish Minnie McKay, a girl only 16 years old, for whom he had pretended love, and whom, as she says, he had promised to marry. The complainant did not tell her story to the Judge, but reserved it for to-day, Digman being held in the sum of $700 bail to answer the charge. The girl's story, as told the reporters, was, that she had been induced to enter an assignation house, not knowing its character, but had successfully resisted the violence attempted.

Max Rosenthal is the victim of his crime and credulity. He and a confederate, one John Miller, with sundry aliases, on the night of the 13th of last November stole a valuable French clock from the residence of Mr. John Slade, No. 292 Ohio street. Miller, in order to screen himself, "squealed" on Rosenthal, told where the clock was, and where to catch Max. Miller and the clock were witnesses against him before Justice Boyden, and Max was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial in the Criminal Court.

Jake Myers, one of the prisoners who escaped the first night after Sheriff Agnew assumed control of the Sheriff's office, was detected Monday night by the night-watchman making his preparations to secure a second release from durance vile. Myers had succeeded in wrenching the iron legs from his bunk, and, with them, was prying out the bricks from the ventilator of his cell. Sheriff Agnew was in the Jail at the time, and, on the matter being reported to him, he went into the cell, No. 44, occupied by Myers, in order to relieve him of his implements. On demanding the surrender of the iron bars Myers declined, and threatened to brain any man who interfered. The Sheriff, however, was equal to the emergency, and by force disarmed the fellow and ordered him to a more secure cell till morning. Myers is a desperate man, and although he has only six days more to serve in the County Jail, is seeking every opportunity to escape, owing to the fact that on the expiration of his sentence he will be handed over to the United States authorities to stand his trial for passing counterfeit money at Huntington, Ind., where he was arrested for this offense after his escape from the Cook County Jail.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. Allen has invited a meeting of his creditors in DesMoines on the 5th of February.

Tuesday, Feb. 9, is fixed for the next party of the Pall Mall Club, and the residence of Mr. C. F. Follansbee, 1027 Wabash avenue, is designated as the place.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home will be held at the Home, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, at 12 o'clock to-day.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois will be held at the residence of Mrs. Louis Wahl, No. 964 Prairie avenue, Friday, at 2 p. m.

The first reception, for this season, of the Beethoven Society takes place at McCormick Hall, to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been made with the South and West Side omnibus companies to run their stages to and from the hall. Parties on the South Side attending the concert can purchase their tickets from the driver on their way over at 25 cents for the round trip, and those from the West Side can procure them for 10 cents.

SUBURBAN.

WAUKEGAN.

Monday morning the school-house on the old plank road, a little west of the city limits, caught fire and was burned down. Miss Hallowell is teacher in the burned district.

The Kenosha deputation who were appointed to see the Waukegan steamer go through its paces forgot to come on, but as the "gallant Major" was seen posting from Elgin en route for Kenosha, they are bound to take a Silsby rotary, even without seeing the fiery "Waukegan."

The City Council were Monday night officially presented with the newly-gotten-up fire company, for which gift they were enthusiastically grateful. They were then asked for some shirts, but Alderman Bowers and others, believing the men would work harder in cold weather without any, vetoed the petition, and now another discordant element is introduced into the rapidly-approaching municipal election, and blood must surely flow, for to the rallying cries of "License" and "No License" is added the soul-inspiring one of shirts or no shirts.

Almost anywhere in the vicinity of this city the hunter for relics can, by digging, obtain Indian mementoes. One gentleman, himself a tinner, has an Indian kettle in an excellent state of preservation, and, to the uninitiated, of first-class workmanship. The tinner, however, thinks otherwise.

Some sympathy is felt for Michael Cowan, now lying in Kenosha jail for stealing Mr. Ehle's horse, as it is thought to have been taken by him with no very criminal intention. It seems they had a dance in Kenosha Thursday evening at which Cowan was present, and, having to foot it back in the morning, concluded the journey would be pleasanter on horseback, and so impressed Ehle's horse into his service. When advised to acknowledge this, and make apology, he denied having any knowledge of the matter, and so the case rests.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met Monday evening, all the members present.

Mr. Waldron's bond as Treasurer was approved.

The petition of the Captain of Police for extra pay for the men on account of services as firemen, was reported on adversely. Water-proof suits will be furnished the patrolmen, however.

The Special Committee having the matter in charge reported that Ambrose & Smith were willing to make a settlement as to their water-pipe contract, on the payment of $31,000, which would make $75,000 paid in all. The report recommended the acceptance of the proposal, and was adopted.

Another saloon license was doled out, Christian Weed having overcome that stringent law.

Mr. Hequembourg, the never-to-be-got-rid-of contractor, sent in an offer to settle the case now in court, on condition that he should receive forty-five $1,000 water-loan bonds, payable in twenty years at 7 per cent, or $35,000 in cash, in full squaring of all old accounts. Referred.

The President said some question had been raised as to whether the Board was a legal body in the absence of a sixth member to fill Mr. Ryan's chair. He gave an opinion to the Clerk, for use if occasion called for it. He did not think a special election necessary or advisable.

Committee No. 5 was given power to place the new hose-carts where they should select, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The new hose-carts, of the most improved pattern and striking appearance, arrived Monday, and are ready for service.

The Golden Opportunity—Hamburg Embroideries.

Carson, Pirie & Co., Madison and Peoria streets, whose establishment has been acknowledged for years past as "headquarters for Hamburg embroideries," and who hold the pre-eminence over all competitors because of beauty and richness of styles, larger variety and greater cheapness of prices, have this season excelled all their previous efforts in this direction by securing over 50,000 yards of these goods in the bankrupt stock of a large New York importer, which they offer, with other goods in their clearing-sale, at half price and less. The qualities range from 5 cents a yard up to the richest grades.

Glen Flora.

The Hon. W. K. McAllister, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, indorses the Glen Flora Spring, located at Waukegan, Ill., in a very strong and candid letter. The water is also strongly indorsed by Dr. Griswold, of this city, who recommends it very highly in cases of kidney complaints, dyspepsia, etc. Six of the leading physicians of Waukegan join in a joint testimonial recommending it in cases of diabetes, dyspepsia, general debility, etc. The Glen Flora water is for sale by Medcalf & Co., 58 North Clark street; C. Tatum, 146 Madison street; Dr. James J. Harrington, 345 West Randolph street; J. C. Bochardt, 736 West Madison street; Judson S. Jackson, corner Thirty-first street and Michigan avenue.

For the Table.

We have no more important requisite to the enjoyment of a meal than the good and appetizing seasoning of our food.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrin's famous Worcestershire Sauce.—*New York Times.*

Warwick.

The rapid and extraordinarily large sales that have attended the introduction of the Warwick collars are a token of the universal approval which they have met with consumers. These true critics can appreciate a good article, which they have found in these goods.

Irreproachable.

Not one word of censure can justly be uttered against Sozodont. No other dentifrice makes the teeth so white, and yet none is so entirely free from every objectionable ingredient.

Pianos—Pianos.

At Reed's Temple of Music, No. 92 Van Buren street, good second-hand pianos, with seven octaves, rosewood cases, and carved legs, can be bought from $200 to $250,—warranted five years.

Bottled Mineral Waters for Families by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

LEGAL RECORD.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Elizabeth-Street Case.

Mr. Wright Must Resort to a Court of Law.

Reports of Insurance Companies—Tax-Cases.

Decisions Filed at Mt. Vernon.

DECISIONS.

ELIZABETH STREET.

The Supreme Court has just given an opinion, written by Mr. Justice McAllister, which, temporarily at least, disposes of the long-disputed question as to the ownership of the west half of Elizabeth street, between Washington and Madison. The controversy is so old and so well known that the statement of the preliminary facts need be very brief. During John Wentworth's Mayoralty, Timothy Wright, owner of the block bounded by Washington, Madison, Elizabeth and Ada streets, extended his fence so as to take in the west half—33 feet—of Elizabeth street, claiming that it had never been dedicated by him as a street. Wentworth's police tore down the fence and carted the boards to the Armory, and a notice was put in the papers that some fencing, found in a public street, could be had by the owner on application at the Armory. No one applied. In 1868 Mr. Wright again re-erected his fence to the great disgust of the property-owners on the east side of that street. It remained there for some time, and was finally again removed by the police during the last city administration.

Then Mr. Wright filed a bill for an injunction against the city to prevent the Board of Police or other city officials from interfering with him in the erection and maintenance of a fence around what he claimed was his private property. He also set forth various acts of the Board of Police, Council Committees, etc., recognizing this portion of the street as his private property. The case was heard before Judge Williams, a decree rendered against the city, and a perpetual injunction issued. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judge McAllister, in his opinion, says that there was evidence tending to show a dedication by Mr. Wright, and that if the street was dedicated, no acts of city officials, and no declarations by them, could take away from the public at large the right to use this property as a street. The City Council itself could not, in case of a dedication, deprive the public of its privilege. But it was unnecessary to decide whether there was a dedication or not, from the fact that a Chancery Court had no jurisdiction in the case. The apparent object of the bill was to enjoin the City of Chicago from committing a trespass. If he had a right to the land, to proceed by injunction instead of ejectment was a novel way of proving his title. If he had any rights in the premises he could sustain them in a court of law by ejectment. The bill was therefore dismissed, and Mr. Wright left to his remedy at law.

THE LAW IN SEDUCTION SUITS.

The Supreme Court in the case of E. T. White vs. Alexander Murtland, a suit by a father for damage for the seduction of his child, discussed in detail the manner and course of action in such case. It says that the defendant's affidavit was insufficient when, on application for change of venue, he swore that "he did not know that prejudice existed against him among the inhabitants of the county to the extent it does" until a few days before the application. The Court says that the form of action could be either trespass or case, and if the former account could be added in case to include abortion. The Court also goes into the discussion of the right of the father to bring the action, the child being in the service of another party, and, after remarking on the conflict of English authorities, lays down the rule to be, as established in this county, that "it is only necessary to show that the parent has the legal right, at the time, to command the services of the child, and very slight evidence of loss will suffice." The verdict in the Court below was $6,000, and the Court reversed the case on the grounds of excessive damages.

CHICAGO COURTS.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD TROUBLES.

In the case of Loewenthal vs. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad and Railway Companies, the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, et al., a demurrer was filed to the bill, and yesterday was spent by the attorneys in arguing it. The defendants demur to the bill, first, because of its multifariousness; second, because it does not appear that Loewenthal owned any of the bonds, or if he did, only a minority of the issue, which could not entitle him to a standing in Court, and also that it does not appear that he asked payment which was refused; moreover, because he does not aver that the Company whose bonds are sought to be foreclosed had failed to name a place and day of payment; and lastly, that proceedings should be brought by the Trustee named in the trust-deed. The argument was concluded and the case taken under advisement by Judge Farwell.

TAX SUITS.

The mania for filing bills against Town and County Collectors for injunctions to prevent the collection of taxes is on the increase. Last fall the majority of suits were to prevent collection of taxes on capital stock. A decision was had in the State Supreme Court declaring such taxes valid, except as to about one-seventh. This stopped the suits in the State courts, but they are still commencing in the United States Circuit Court by foreign stockholders. Although Judges Blodgett and Drummond feel bound by State decisions in what may be generally termed State matters, yet it is claimed that the question was not fully discussed and decided in the State Supreme Court, and they, therefore, grant temporary injunctions until the case of the Alton Railroad Company, now under consideration, is decided. Yesterday in two cases an injunction was granted by Judge Blodgett against Lawrence O'Brien, to prevent him collecting the taxes on the capital stock of the Wright & Lanether Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company, and of the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company.

Another line has, however, been taken the present season, in filing bills against the collection of the personal-property tax. Either the parties have varied greatly in their estimation, or the Assessors in extending taxes have been at fault, for a variety of causes for giving injunctions are alleged. In one case it is a simple mistake, which raises $4,000 of personal property to $10,000; in another it is a fraud on the part of the Assessor; while in a third a conversation with the Assessor is given, which shows that somebody was "on the make." A bad precedent has been made by giving injunctions in a few cases ex-parte, and now, when a merchant short of money is pressed by the inexorable Collector, he has recourse to an attorney, and files a bill for injunction.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was engaged a part of yesterday morning in hearing the criminal case against Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reed, druggists, who are charged with having imported certain French rubber goods contrary to public policy and the law. Three witnesses were examined, the special Detective Campbell, who made the seizure, being one, and the case was taken under advisement.

In the afternoon the Judge was occupied in hearing a motion to dissolve an injunction in the case of Jones vs. Interrieden, restraining the defendants from manufacturing "Winslow's" green corn.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

yesterday, by its Assignee, H. W. Bishop, gave an exhibit of its condition for the month ending Jan. 31, showing that he has on hand $30,374.16, having neither received nor expended anything during the month.

THE HOME.

The Assignee of the Home Insurance Company filed his monthly report of the condition of the Company, as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$19,037.94
Receipts	4,649.51
	$23,687.45
Payments and expenses	352.44
Balance, Feb. 1	$23,335.01

DIVORCES.

Olga Hogg filed a bill for divorce from her husband, John Hogg, on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Simon Kirch alleges that his wife has so mercilessly abused him that he has been obliged to leave home, and he begs to have a divorce, so that she may never trouble him again.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The National Bank of Wyandotte, Kan., filed a bill against the Cook County National Bank, the New York Loan and Trust Company, and Barclay, Voorhees & Co., to restrain them from transferring a note for $5,000 made last September by complainant to the Cook County Bank, and by it wrongfully, as is claimed, hypothecated to the Trust Company; also to prevent the Cook County Bank from selling the city and county bonds of Wyandotte, which were given as collateral.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

John Schneider, and Gustavus E. Buschick, and Christian Pfeiffer filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. They have been copartners in the boiler-making business at Nos. 61 to 67 Michigan street. Their joint liabilities amount to $10,360.62, and their firm assets to $14,922.67. John Schneider's debts are $3,813.18, against $16,750 of assets, all of which, however, are exempt. The creditors of G. E. Buschick have $6,776.42 of claims against him, to pay which he has only $288, which, however, he claims is not liable for his debts, and Christian Pfeiffer owes $208 with no assets.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Wiswell & Thompson, Greensfelder & Rosenthal, and H. F. Kett representing $2,092.14 of claims, filed a petition against Henry F. Harris, a boot and shoe dealer on West Washington street, charging that Harris made a preferential assignment of his property to George Dodge. A rule to show cause was made.

Duden, Freres & Co., of New York, filed a petition against James H. Foster, M. L. Foster, and George A. Lynch, dealers in gents' furnishing goods. Petitioners' claim is $3,136.37, and they charge that Foster & Co. have allowed their property to be taken on legal process in favor of the Third National Bank. A number of other creditors joined, and a rule to show cause Feb. 12 was issued.

Loring, Reynolds & Co., of Boston, and others, filed a petition against George H. Richardson and J. G. McKindley, copartners in the wholesale boot and shoe business on Franklin street, under the name of George H. Richardson & Co. The petitioners' claims amount to $117,593.37, and they allege, with various modifications, that the debtors have taken goods to the amount of over $110,000 to George P. Gore & Co., auctioneers, who have sold them at auction, or who have disposed of them for the debtors' advantage, or who have transferred them for the debtors' benefit, and to meet firm indebtedness or the personal claims of McKindley. It is also charged that Richardson & Co. have transferred large portions of their assets to various parties to petitioners unknown, with intent to give a preference or hinder the execution of the Bankrupt law. A rule to show cause Feb. 12, and a provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

C. K. Pier, of Fond du Lac, filed a petition against Gustave Elton, charging that Elton has failed to pay his promissory notes, and has conveyed his leasehold interest at 208 North avenue with intent to defraud his creditors. A rule to show cause Feb. 12 was issued.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George H. Eaton commenced a suit in trespass against Washington Libby, laying damages at $50,000.

Elizabeth Curtis began a suit in trover against John Nisbel and Elizabeth Nisbel, claiming $10,000 damages.

The Chatham National Bank sued R. M. Whipple for $6,000.

H. W. Wetherell began suit for $5,000 against Henry Scooler.

H. Boldwin commenced a suit against D. T. Nelson, W. A. Travis, and Martin Van Allen to recover $3,000, and another against H. W. Howe for a like amount.

J. J. West filed a bill against Michael Evans and H. B. Miller to restrain the collection of taxes on $10,000 of personal property at 46 Madison street, which he claims is only worth $4,000.

D. S. Court, of 57 State street, is in a similar difficulty, arguing that his personal property taxes are assessed on a basis of $10,000, when they should have been reckoned on a valuation of $3,100.

Nathan Whitman & Co., for the use of T. M. Nelson, commenced a suit in assumpsit for $75,000 against the Globe Insurance Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles Manske filed a petition against Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop, T. Menard, and A. DeRoo & Co., asking for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $2,250 on the Catholic church corner of Waubansia avenue and Paulina street.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Claims against the following estates were allowed: Estate of Theodore Klobach, $18.39; estate of D. R. Kenney, $10; estate of M. Monaghan, $86; estate of Aug Praetorious, $178.26.

Maria Schild was appointed administratrix of the estate of Frederick Schild under an approved bond of $2,650.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Court was occupied the entire of yesterday in the disposal of a docket containing sixty-three quasi-criminal cases, all of minor importance.

To-day the Court will try the case of James McHale, late Assistant Jailer, indicted for an assault upon the prisoners McMannus and Cullen.

The case of Joseph Tanzey, for the murder of Albert Goetz, is set for the 8th inst.; that of Father Forhan, for embezzlement, for the 9th inst.; that of Wilbur F. Storey, for libel (four charges), for the 10th inst.; that of Jeremiah Titcomb, gambler, for the 12th inst.; and that of Peter Hand, late Jailer, indicted for selling beer to the prisoners in the County Jail, for the 15th inst.

The Grand Jury were occupied in the investigation of ordinary criminal matters. When those cases on the docket before them are disposed of they will turn their attention to the gamblers.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 to 29.

JUDGE MOORE—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—80 to 126, except 84, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125.

JUDGE BOOTH—33, 34, 35 to 44.

JUDGE TREE—51 to 68, except 53, 56, 62.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank Junker et al. vs. Julius Feldemann, $182.69.

JUDGE GARY—J. K. Granger vs. John Webster and P. Baxter, $461.05.—Dennis Ryan et al. vs. J. W. Gregg and A. A. Munger, $3,097.47.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—P. P. Powell vs. Trustees of Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, $579.30.—J. M. Wolf et al. vs. American M. U. Express Company, verdict, $48.68, and motion for new trial by both parties.

JUDGE TREE—S. S. Greeley vs. City of Chicago, $192.48.—Sophia Jenen vs. Lucie Bauman, $25.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS FILED AT MOUNT VERNON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The following is a list of opinions filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Southern Grand Division at Mount Vernon, Jan. 29, 1875: The case No. 117 has some special interest, inasmuch as Mr. Harts, of Springfield, has been trying to get pay for materials supplied to the State in the way of stationery for several years. His bill is something over $5,000, and, as three or four Legislatures have refused to give him an appropriation, he last June went to Mount Vernon, asked for a mandamus, and the Supreme Court now says in a peremptory manner that Mr. Auditor Lippincott must pay up.

22. Illinois Central Railway vs. Irving; affirmed.
28. Padfield vs. Pierce; affirmed.
79. Reitzel vs. The People; affirmed.
103. Keiser vs. Topping et al.; affirmed.
117. The People ex rel. P. W. Harts vs. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor, etc.; mandamus awarded.
123. Garnhart vs. Reutchler et al.; reversed and remanded.
127. Howard vs. Bennett et al.; affirmed.
137. Wilhelm vs. The People; affirmed.
141. R., R. I. & St. L. Railway Company vs. Irish; affirmed.
153. Grand Tower Mining and Manufacturing Company vs. Hawkins; reversed.
160. Shepherd vs. The People; affirmed.
163. Reggin et al. vs. Love et al.; affirmed.
164. Dewey vs. Willoughby; affirmed.
172. North vs. Campbell, administrator, etc.; reversed and remanded.

The Supreme Court Judges and the Committee on Judiciary of the House meet this evening to confer on legislation.

AMUSEMENTS.

"GRANA UAILE."

Mr. Bartley Campbell ought to go to Ireland. A change of air to that climate would certainly benefit his dramatic health. Mr. Campbell is of Milesian blood, so he says, but has never seen the verdant sod since he was able to comprehend its beauties. Mr. Campbell may have traveled in Italy; he may know the outlines of the Pantheon and of the Colosseum; he may have sailed up the Rhine, and grown familiar with the scarred ruins—the survivors of countless sieges—which frown above that historic flood; but Mr. Campbell has never seen the mountains of Connemara, the cliffs of Moher, the mouth of the Shannon, and still less has he ever had personal experience of the humor, habits, costumes, and passions of the Irish people, either patrician or peasant. Therefore, if the ambitious author would fain rival Boucicault in the domain of Irish drama, he must take a passage in the next steamer bound from New York to the shores of Ireland. This alone can cure the young gentleman of the idea that he knows anything about Ireland at all.

"Grana Uaile," as produced at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, was a bad combination of the "Colleen Bawn" and "Arrah Na Pogue." It had the *Kyrl Daly* of the former, in the person of *Conner Kennedy*, the *Anne Chute* in the person of *Annie Murray*, the *Danny Mann* in the person of *Mike Mullen*, and *Hardress Cregan* in the shape of *Dan Kelley*. These were the characters, with variations, and with this exception; that they were neither Irish in appearance nor in sentiment. They were simply Americans or English, masquerading as Hibernians, and talking in a dialect unknown to any kind of people, uncivilized or the reverse. Mr. Campbell has discovered an Irish vocabulary that, should he continue to use it in future productions, will damn him to everlasting ridicule.

Mary Clare is a weak imitation of *Eily O'Connor*, the "Colleen Bawn," and *Myles na Coppaleen* is not altogether forgotten in *Ryman O'Reilley*, although the latter bears a more striking resemblance to *Shaun the Post*. And Mr. Campbell is indebted to still another play for that tower scene, in which *Ryman* leaps from a giddy height—Irish castles of the Norman type are generally 120 feet high—and miraculously escapes in time to save his "young master's" life. The climbing business is so like *Shaun's* exploit in reaching his *Arrah* that no further comment upon that feature is necessary.

As the "plot" of this play has been heretofore published, it is not desirable to repeat it here. It abounds in anachronisms. The costumes are those of the last century—the dialogue that of this age, or of no age at all. For example, *Annie Murray* is made to say that Bullysomething is only 11 miles distant, and that she can reach it in half an hour "by train," while talking to *Dan Kelley*, who is dressed in the garb of the old Irish gentleman of 1782, or thereabouts. Then, the court scene, where *Kennedy* is tried for the supposed murder of *Mary*, is absurd from first to last. Judges in Ireland are not called "Your Honors," but "Your Lordships." Policemen, dressed in olive suits, and armed with clubs, do duty instead of soldiers, who are only used in State trials, when there is some fear of attempted rescue. The Irish Judge wears a wig and a robe, and is extremely dignified. Any person daring to interrupt the proceedings would be immediately committed for contempt, and no such disorderly mob as Mr. Campbell pictures would be tolerated for a moment. The Irish people, whatever their hatred of England in State relations, have a profound respect for the civil law, and are as decorous in courts of justice as Americans can possibly be.

Another thing. An Irish witness caught in attempt to tamper with the jury would be liable to penal servitude, and Bartley Campbell should not commit the great mistake of putting flippant impertinence into the mouth of *Ryman* and hope to make sensible people believe that such detestable jargon is Irish wit.

It may be as well to further inform Mr. Campbell that gallows in Ireland, when executions were public, used to be constructed permanently, above the chief entrance to the jail-yard, not built in the primeval style, which has not been in vogue since the execution of Robert Emmet, in 1803. As Irish "docks" are spiked and up to the chin of the very tallest man,—say Long John, for example,—it is not improbable that any prisoner, however high-spirited, could jump over the barrier and pummel a witness, especially when two stout jailers generally watch his movements. In fact, nearly everything in connection with this scene was a blunder. The soldiers were dressed in such regimentals as Marlborough might have looked upon at Blenheim and Malplaquet, while the muskets were rusty, and there were neither cross-belts nor cartridge-boxes! Oh, Mr. Campbell, the English don't allow their army to parade in Ireland destitute of ammunition.

It is understood that Mr. Campbell prided himself on leaving the inevitable "Irish patriot" out in the cold. Why, then, did he not make a clean sweep, and leave the inevitable "Irish ruffian" out also? *Ryman O'Reilley* (Con Murphy), *Kitty Clare* (Mrs. Fred Williams), and *Conner Kennedy* (Mr. H. S. Murdoch), were the only presentable characters in the whole bill, unless, indeed, Miss Rachel Noah, with her unmistakable American tone, could hope to pass for the Irish heroine, *Mary Clare*.

After all, an Irish play without a good, decent, high-souled "rebel" is a poor affair. It has neither spice nor pluck—apart from such pluck as wild imagination may summon from the depths of "a mind diseased." The great trouble is, that few Irish dramatists are patriots in any sense of the word. They want to make money and deal in clap-trap. Boucicault is an honorable exception. His Irish men and women are generally creditable to their race. If Mr. Campbell is ashamed to create an Irish patriot for stage use, the party so slighted may give God thanks for Bartley's bashfulness. It is, indeed, a blessing in disguise.

Mr. Con Murphy, the California comedian, deserves credit for careful study and good dramatic action. His voice was not in good trim, but his rendition of some Irish songs was heartily applauded. Mrs. Fred Williams sang "The Dear Irish Boy" in a highly acceptable manner. Mr. Murdoch played as well as his very stupid part would allow him. J. W. Wallack, as *Dan Kelley*, had an execrable character, and played it in an execrable manner. The others can afford to remain in the cold shadow of neglect.

If the court scene may be excepted, Mr. Gardiner deserves credit for the beauty of his "sets," especially those which were embellished by moonlight effects, on the wild coast of Ireland.

MISS HAWTHORNE'S BENEFIT.

Miss Hawthorne, who has made so many friends in this city since joining Hooley's company, by her always pleasing, and frequently powerful, portrayals of the leading female characters in the plays presented at that house, will Monday evening take her first benefit in Chicago. The plays selected are "Diana; or, Love's Revenge," and "The Little Rebel." The former piece will include in the cast all the leading members of the company, Mr. Crane, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Ryer, Mrs. Maeder, Miss Hawthorne, and Miss Doyle being assigned parts which will afford them abundant opportunity to appear to the best advantage. Miss Hawthorne is very generally admitted to be the most acceptable leading lady who has been connected with the Chicago stage since the days of Miss Woodbury and Mrs. Thomas Barry, who it will be remembered never presented their claims to the public without receiving a liberal and even generous response.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE CONTEST AT ENGLEWOOD.

The peaceful people of Englewood were considerably agitated yesterday by the report that a fight between the laborers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroads would take place at the point where the two roads run alongside each other through the town. The feud between these two lines is an old one, and the issue has been twice decided in favor of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. About fifteen years ago the latter road secured possession of the strip of land over which their line runs through Englewood, and laid thereon a single track. At that time the Michigan Southern, which runs right alongside, gave them permission to lay another track if it should become necessary. About two years ago the managers of the road decided to lay another track between their present track and that of the Michigan Southern. This latter road thereupon sued out an injunction, which, however, on trial, was dissolved, the Court deciding in favor of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken from this decision, but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed by the higher tribunal.

Monday morning the managers of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad sent out a large force of men, who at once commenced laying down the additional track. The laborers of the Michigan Southern made some efforts to prevent them, but were not successful, as the force of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne outnumbered them ten to one. Yesterday morning the track was entirely down, but needed considerable more work to make it fit for use. The Michigan Southern, seeing that it could not accomplish anything by force, resorted to strategy. Two freight trains were thrown off their track, and wrecked on the new track of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, thus preventing the laborers from putting the track in order. This scared the forces of the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne, who thought this action was but the forerunner of a concerted attack by the opposing forces. But as the Michigan Southern forces at no time numbered over twenty men there was no danger that an attack would be attempted. Still the managers of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne were so alarmed that they secured from the Police Commissioners a squad of police, who left in the afternoon for the scene of conflict. Under their protection the workmen proceeded with their labor and the work was completed last evening, and a train would have run over the new track had it not been obstructed by the two wrecked freight-cars. The policemen, as might be supposed, were of no earthly use as at the time of their arrival not an enemy was within 2 miles. The track would have been completed just as well without the aid of police.

It could not be learned on what ground the managers of the Michigan Southern base their present action.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

There is considerable speculation in railroad circles as to the result of the meeting to be held in New York to-day, for the purpose of bolstering up the Saratoga Combination. It is generally believed that some compromise will be effected, and that freight rates will be placed on a settled basis again in a day or two. In anticipation of higher freight rates, large contracts for fourth-class freights to New York were made yesterday at 30 cents per 100 pounds.

None of the managers of the Michigan Central will attend the meeting, but it will be represented by its Eastern Agent, Mr. J. Q. A. Bean.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

The annual election of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad was to have been held yesterday, but owing to the absence of President Dobbins in Europe, it was postponed until the first Tuesday in April.

Work on this new road is rapidly pushing forward, and has already reached Ogle County, and will be completed to a junction with the main branch of the Illinois Central next spring. The passenger traffic of this road has largely increased since the depot has been moved from Goose Island to the corner of Larrabee street and Hawthorne avenue.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Geegan has been appointed Stock Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of F. H. Stewart. Mr. Geegan was lately Shipping and Stock Agent of the Erie Railroad at Buffalo.

Mr. C. L. Miller has been appointed Stock and Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

LAND GRANT DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb 2.—There has been considerable excitement and uneasiness manifested here, among those interested in the so-called railroad lands, caused by an announcement in the Chicago papers of the 16th ult., of the termination of the so-called Bayfield & St. Croix (Wis.) Land-Grant, on account of it being identical with that of the Port Huron Railroad, which is a railroad to be built from Grand Haven to Port Huron. By a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, involving the titles of the lands passed by the United States to the State of Wisconsin, act of June 3, 1856,—the act being identical with that of Michigan of the same date,—the fact that the land became the property of the State is finally settled. The lands were granted to the State to aid in the construction of the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad. The road never was built. The State assumed claim title to the lands, and protect them from timber-plunderers. The agent of the State took possession of a lot of pine logs cut by marauders, two of whom brought replevin in the State Court; but the case was finally removed to the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin, and tried before Judges Miller and Dillon, and the titles of the State sustained. The trespassers removed the case to the United States Supreme Court, where an opinion was rendered last week, affirming the opinion of the Court below. This decision has been anxiously looked for by the parties interested in this and adjoining counties, as finally determining the question of the right of the State to dispose of the lands. The State of Wisconsin two years ago gave these lands to the Chicago Pacific Railroad and to the Wisconsin Central Railroad. This decision enables these two Companies to take possession, each of its respective share, according to the terms of the contract with the State. The opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States have been uniform on this question up to August last, when Attorney-General Williams gave an adverse opinion,—i. e., that, in case *no road was built under* the terms of the grant, the lands reverted to the United States. The Supreme Court, however, sustained the former opinions, and overruled the opinion of Attorney-General Williams. Col. W. R. Bowes, Trustee of the Port Huron Railroad, to whom the State of Michigan granted the railroad lands in this vicinity, claims that the legal questions decided in this case sustain his title in every particular. The decision is of special interest to this (Ottawa) and Muskegon Counties.

FROM KANSAS CITY TO THE SEABOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—At the meeting of the managers of the Western roads, held here to-day, a through passenger train was arranged between Kansas City, New York, Boston, and intermediate points. The schedule arranged makes the run in forty-eight hours from Kansas City to New York. The roads in the arrangement are the Hannibal & St. Joe, Toledo, Wabash & Western, I., B. & W., Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and the Lake Shore and all connections.

THE S. & N. W. RECEIVERSHIP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—Mr. A. J. Ware, the President of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, is not well pleased with having his road placed in the hands of a Receiver, as it was a few days ago by Judge Treat. He is here to-day preparing papers and procuring evidence, and hopes to be able, upon a motion before the United States Court, to have the order appointing a Receiver set aside. The motion will probably be entered to-morrow.

Munificent Bequest.

The will of Mrs. Ann White Vose, of Boston, just made public, makes the remarkable bequest of $365,000 to the public institutions of the City of Boston, as follows: Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Museum of Fine Arts, $25,000 each; Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Asylum, Home for Aged Women, and Home for Aged Men, $30,000 each; New England Hospital for Women and Children, and Friends' Society, $20,000 each; Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, Temporary Home for Destitute Females, Orphan Asylum, and Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, $15,000 each; Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society, Industrial Aid Society, Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, Perkins Institute, and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, Warren Street Chapel, Boston Provident Association, Young Men's Christian Union, and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $10,000 each; and the Home for Aged Colored, $5,000.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE GAMBLERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—I have perused with a painful interest the numerous articles, editorial and from correspondents, upon the subject of gambling, which have recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE and other journals, and it seems to me that there ought to be wisdom and virtue enough in the City of Chicago to devise and execute some remedy for an evil which is making us a community a by-word and hissing throughout the land. The courts seem to be powerless. The villainous pests which are ulcers on the body politic are well known to the police —too well, I fear,—and if there was an honest purpose on the part of our city authorities to make the place too hot for them it could be easily done.

One of your correspondents has suggested that landlords who lease their premises for gambling purposes should be looked after by the courts. This would undoubtedly have a good effect, but I think the Superintendent of the Police could very easily, if he were so disposed, make it very disagreeable for gamblers and "snide" auctioneers. He knows, or ought to know, where they are located. Suppose he should detail a patrolman to stand at the entrance of each one of these places of business, with instructions to warn every customer in tow of a roper or steerer, that they are being lured into a den of thieves, who are waiting to go through them? If this were done I think the business would very soon cease to be profitable, and it would not be long before their landlords would have apartments to rent. The officers selected for this duty should be men with backbone, not subject to attacks of "mistaken identity." If there are not such men on the force they can be easily found.

The subterfuges and pleas of want of knowledge on the part of our police authorities in regard to these matters are an insult to the intelligence of the people, whose servants they are, and there should be such an expression of opinion from the people as will force these servants to do their duty; let them understand that if grass has no effect, "We, the people," propose to test the virtue of stones; that they must do their duty or "step down and out," and give place to those who will. LEON.

PLACE AUX DAMES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Some five years ago Lincoln Park was in charge of a Mr. Prince (or at least seemed to be) during the winter, and while he had charge the ice was kept in first-class condition; all games were strictly confined to the second, or north pond, while the first or south pond was reserved for ladies and gentlemen preferring to have a quiet, pleasant time. "Contrast." Now the first pond is given up to some Scotchmen for playing "Curl," while our sons and daughters are compelled to go to the second pond, where all the roughs of the city go to play their games, and where ladies are not safe. Cannot the Scotchmen be made to move to the second pond, so the first can be reserved for ladies and gentlemen? If Mr. Benson has the thing in charge, he certainly ought to change the manner of running things, for if he trusts it to the excuse of a Police Captain called "Mahr," stationed there, it will never be changed. JUSTICE.

MARRIAGES.

WOOD—ISHAM—In Chicago, Feb. 2, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Willard M. Wood and Miss Clara E. Isham.

BRYLEY—ABDILL—Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Mr. Thomas J. Bryley and Mary M. Abdill. No cards.

DEATHS.

JENSEN—On her way home from Clifton Springs, N. Y., Mrs. Jensen, of consumption, at the Hatch House, Feb. 1.

Remains taken to Norway, Ia.

COLLINS—At Waukegan, Jan. 31, 1875, at 4:20 p. m., of consumption of the lungs, Aggie J. Devlin, the really beloved wife of George F. B. Collins.

"Another brilliant on God's bosom."

Solemn requiem high mass, and from thence to cemetery, arriving at Calvary at 10 a. m. this day. All friends respectfully invited.

McDONNELL—Jan. 11, at his residence, No. 97 West Quincy-st., Chicago, Peter McDonnell, in the 55th year of his age. Deceased was born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland.

☞ Rome (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MINER—Jan. 21, at Jacksonville, Fla., of consumption, Capt. J. Miner, aged 41 years.

☞ Detroit and Buffalo papers please copy.

CARROLL—In this city, Feb. 1, of consumption, at the residence of his mother, 24 Sullivan-st., James Carroll, aged 22 years.

Funeral Wednesday, 3d inst., by cars to Calvary.

GOODWIN—Accidentally killed at Hooley's Theatre, on the night of Feb. 1, 1875, John T. Goodwin, aged 23 years, youngest son of John Goodwin.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 161 Western-av., southwest corner of Jackson-st., Wednesday, the 3d inst. Requiem high mass at St. Jarlath's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore and New York papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES For Wednesday, Feb. 3, Will be a very attractive one, as we shall show a FINE LINE OF GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By HODGES & CO. 638 West Lake-st.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m., AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 228 WEST MONROE-ST., Between Green and Peoria, we shall sell The Entire Contents of the 3-story Brick, Fourteen rooms completely furnished, consisting of one 7⅓-octave Piano (Rosewood), Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, fine Parlor, Dining, Sitting, and Chamber Furniture. Also, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., &c. Kitchen and Laundry Utensils. Look out for bargains. Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 638 West Lake-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock, 100 PACKAGES GLASS, 30 CASKS WHITE GRANITE WARE, NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. PHAETON, BUGGIES, AND HARNESS, AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 9½ o'clock, TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS. CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FLANNELS, BOOTS and SHOES, AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, at 9½ o'clock, AN IMMENSE STOCK of Furniture and Household Goods, Consisting of a great variety of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top and Walnut Chamber Sets, Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Office Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, and General Merchandise. The goods must be sold, and purchasers will find decided bargains at this sale.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st.

By LEONARD & CO., 81 Madison-st., (opposite McVicker's Theatre).

LEMONS. On THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 81 MADISON-ST., 40 Boxes Prime Lemons will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit the trade.

LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 28. DRESS GOO[DS] BLAC[K] DRESS G[OODS] Field, Leiter State and Washi[ngton] CALL ATTENTION TO [...] BLACK GRENAD[INES] CASHMERES, HENRIETT[A] DIAGONALS, BASKET CLOT[H] SICILIAN[S] BLACK AND WH[ITE] LIANTES, BLACK AND WH[ITE] AND AMERICA[N] PRIN[TS] JUST OPENED, POPULAR [...] SHIRTS. SHIR[TS] To order, from med[ium] grades. Full lines in own manufacture. W[e] to make Shirts to o[rder] hours, when necessary. WILSON [...] MEN'S FURNI[SHING] 67 & 69 Washington [...] Pike's Opera House, Fourth [...] AMUSEMEN[TS] ADELPHI THE[ATRE] Ladies' Night at [...] TO-NIGH[T] A CROWD OF FASHIO[N] MAGNIFICENT PR[...] SEGARS FOR [...] IMPORTED [...] OF ALL TH[E] POPULAR B[RANDS] CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, [...] GO TO C. TAT[UM] WINE MERC[HANT] 146 East Ma[dison] IRON WO[RKS] TO WATER & GAS [...] GLOUCESTER IR[ON] GLOUCESTER C[ITY] DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JA[...] Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. [...] Office, Philadelphia, 6 N[...] Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, ing and Steam Pipes, Stop [...] or Gas. [...] FIRE HYD[RANTS] Gas Holders, Telesco[pe] Castings and Wrought Iron W[ork] Works. COAL HARD and [SOFT] COA[L] Of the best quality, delivered [...] der in all parts of the city [...] J. L. HATH[AWAY] OFFICE AND [...] Corner Market and [...] ARTISTIC TA[ILORING] 10 Pr[er Cent] DISCOUNT on all Garments ord[ered] tuary and Februa[ry] EDWARD E[LY] Importing Tailors, [...] [ESTABLISHED] FINANCI[AL] SNYDACKE[R] BANKE[RS] Removed to 93 & [...] (REAPER B[LOCK]) MONEY! [...] COLLECTION [...] HO[...] CUTLE[RY] "Cutle[ry]" Warranted good or no sale. 59 State-st., near Randolph. LAUND[RY] Laun[dry]